MacMillan Not

NEAR EAST ISSUE JEOPARDIZES THE **GENOA CONFERENCE**

Postponement of Near Eastern Assembly of Foreign Ministers Probably Caused by Sudden French Development

LONDON, Jan. 31 (Special Cable)-It is officially announced that the Near Eastern conference of the foreign ministers of Great Britain, France and St. Paul only a few minutes en route Italy, fixed for Paris on Feb. 1, has been postponed. The adjournment is possibly sine die and on account of the motives behind the official explanation the development is one of

capital importance.

All parties were agreed that the provisions of the Treaty of Sevres were inapplicable and in view of the fact that the month of April will permit a resum tion of Turko-Greek hostilities in Anatolia the necessity for a "There is not enough water to carry ocean-going boats to the head of the claborate a common allied program in the Near East. Earl Curzon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, had already aubmitted to Paris and Rome recommendations which were the only definite proposals before the governments and which indicated: 1. Evacuation of the Smyrna zone by the Greek would be impractical and prohibitive, and the boats that go to sea, and it would be impractical and prohibitive to be finished late this year. The water-way is to be eight feet deep and not the set of the 350-miles from Chicago to the Mississippi being already navigable, in the Illinois River and the Chicago drainage canal.

Seven locks will have to be built in this section of the Illinois River. One, nearly 40 per cent completed, is due to be finished late this year. The water-way is to be eight feet deep and not

Disconcerting Considerations

On Saturday evening, London and ome received the French memoandum. Nothing leaked out concerng its contents, but the nature of the ocument is evident from the fact that asioned an eleventh hour post-ent of the conference in order, official statement shows, to give itish and Italian foreign offices

the British and Italian foreign offices time to study it.

Behind this bald announcement lie real and disconcerting considerations. Probably the truth of the matter is, that the French note rendered an agreement for a common settlement improbable and an agreement to enforce terms upon Turkey more improbable still. In such circumstances the danger of an abortive contents and the danger of an abortive contents is greater than no conference to all. In any case, however, one is creat to face the very disagreeable and menacing facts of the situation. The problem ender discussion is not usually the France-Turkish dispute. Index cover of a desire to establish sade in the Orient, France has bareacedly attempted to score individual dvantages over Britain, which involve the restoring of the old rivalry between Britain and France in the astern Mediterranean and which remained uncomposed even by the orients Cordials of 1944. Having personners Cordials of 1944. Having personners mained uncomposed even by the linear declaration of the literature Cordials of 1904. Having persuaded herself that international control of the Dardanelles means British avai control, also that Greek occupation of western Asia Minor means British domination, she seized every opportunity to torpedo the settlement reached in the Treaty of Sèvres.

The control of the Unembloyment Conference.

"Reports to this office from widely scattered localities indicate that the falling off in employment has not been so great as most people had anticipated in the treade agreements with bon-

By the treaty with the Angora Turks, concluded on Oct. 20 by underhand methods, denounced even by Raymond Poincaré, France made aeparate peace with Turkey, went ack on her obligation to insure pro-ection to the Cilician Armenians, artered away Syrian territory, seured valuable commercial conces-lons and agreed to support extreme urkish pretensions in western Asia linor and Thrace. There can be little oubt her aim was to secure financial d military control in Turkey, to and make her supreme in Asia Minor and thus steal a march on what she assumed were British ambitions. Britain steadfastly denied to recog-

Britain steadfastly denied to recognize the Angora treaty. Furthermore, it is incorrect to assume she was playing a political game. The Christian Science Monitor is in a position to state that throughout the negotiations the fundamental idea behind British policy has been the protection of the lives and property of the Christians in Asia Minor and the security and absolute freedom of international traffic through the Dardanelles. Given these two essential conditions, she was prepared to go even to dangerous extremes to meet both French and Turbish ideas. She will steadfastly oppose any attempt to precipitate Anglo-French rivalry anew, as she considers that here as elsewhere an Anglo-French accord is most desirable—or a general agreement.

Greece Not an Obstacle

Greece Not an Obstacle

But she must steadfastly decline to
cognize any such diplomatic inligue as the Angora Treaty conrtitutes
id if, as seems possible, the French
case to relinquish the advantages
ined under that pact the difficulties
the way of a syttlement cannot be
se-astimated. If, for the reasons
clined above, an agreement between
Allies is difficult to reach it will
almost impossible to persuade
ance or Italy to enforce any agreed
inions upon Angora. Yet that is a
udition precedent to any successconference, because the Turks obunit will not accept anything short
their own terms, unless the Allies
armine to impose as well as tabu(Continued on Page 1 Column 1) Guatemalan governments, and, although our administration has not yet recognized the new Guatemalan régime, the relations between the two peoples are as cordial as ever," said President Obregon in a talk with newspaper correspondents today.

The President laughingly diamissed rumors of war between Mexico and Guatemala as absurd.

"I have not been informed of any misunderstanding between the two countries, and I probably would have that information if it were available," he added.

Continued on Page 3 Column 1)

PANAMA CANAL BUILDER HITS LAKES-TO-OCEAN PLAN

General Goethals Declares Seaboard Project Impractical-Expense of Deepening and Necessary Improvements, Great Engineer Finds. Would Be Prohibitive

of Waterways for plans and estimates,

Bonds of \$20,000,000 have already

been authorized by the people of the

State, and it is now merely a ques-tion of when the administration orders

work to be actively pushed. If at once,

waterway engineers said today, the

waterway could be ready for the start

Barges in fleets of 9000 tons would

then be able to make the trip from

New Orleans to Chicago, while if

ultimately the St. Lawrence waterway

could trans-ship at Chicago for the

Mississippi Valley.
Improvement of a 63-mile stretch

way is to be eight feet deep and not less than 200 feet wide.

State engineers estimate its use

would save Chicago \$15,000,000 a year

on the freight on coal from southern

Illinois and that it would release in

railroad properties now used in haul-

ing coal a net total of \$200,000,000.

Large benefits in shipment of grain

Whether Governor Small feels cement prices have come down suffi-

ciently to justify going ahead remains to be seen. He held up Illinois road

building for some time until prices

receded, and again stressed economy

in his instructions of Monday. State

Scales in Chicago Trades Are

Settled for Year

CHICAGO, Jan. 31 (Special)-Wage

He stood by the differential theory

Rates fixed by the new scale, Judge

25 per cent higher than those nego-

tiated in the 1918 scale, "save only in those trades where waste producing

conditions and agreements have been

The present cost of living, he said.

"The big, outstanding factor in pres-

is approximately 17 per cent above

ent day living costs is rent," he de-clared, "while the cost of food and

clothing is coming down, the cost of

shelter in Chicago has persistently

in this community would seem to be

52% cents an hour to 73% cents; com-

Cement workers were raised from

sition floor laborers from 7216 cents

to 78% cents; machine movers and

iggers from 85 cents to 921/2 cents

marble setters from 871/4 to 971/4 cents:

MINISTER APPOINTED

75 to 80 cents and terazzo mech

Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Building Wages

Judge Landis Sets

and steel are also anticipated.

of the navigation season of 1925.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 31—Gen. George W. with the Gulf, via the Mississippi, were Goethals, builder of the Panama ordefed today by Governor Small of Canal, declared in an interview here Illinois. He asked the State Division today that the proposed St. Lawrence-Great Lakes waterway plan "was imsaying that the obstacle of high ma-terial costs had largely been removed. practical as a seaboard project."

The famous engineer, who was in

to the State of Washington, insisted that "the idea that New York is opposed to the project for selfish otives is all bosh."

"Every new transportation system only helps every other transportation system, and if I believed the St. Lawrence plan practical, I should approve

"In the first place, the Great Lakes seaboard project is visionary, and l wonder if the power development project really is not behind it.

would be impractical and prohibitive in expense to attempt to bring the ocean-going steamer through the Great Lakes. The Rodosto-Midia line as the Curkish-Erropean frontier. kinds of equipment.

"Some day the canalization of the St. Lawrence will materialize, but it will be brought about on the basis of power development and not primarily as a shipping proposition. That will be of benefit to both the United States and Canada, but will be of great advantage to Canada on account of the

Lakes-Gulf Canal Plan

CHICAGO, Jan. 31 (Special)—Steps waterway engineers reported today toward development of the Illinois that cement prices are yet higher than waterway connecting the Great Lakes they feel to be reasonable.

FOR UNEMPLOYED

Helped Situation Greatly,

Says Col. Arthur Woods

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (Special)-

"There is no doubt but that the

manner in which cities throughout

the country generally have organized

to meet the emergency has had and

will continue to have a very strong and mitigating effect. If it had not

been for this potent factor, those best

fitted to know are inclined to think

Among the cities which have been

Buffalo has set aside \$70,000 for

groceries and other commodities for

funds \$1,750,000 as necessity arises to applicants for relief, some of whom

return it in work performed for the

Kansas City has raised \$290,000 in

St. Paul, under an emergency clause

in its charter, is authorized to bor-

row \$100,000 to give men with families

employment in sewer building, bridge

repair work and snow removal.
Other cities which have made ap-

propriations for public works because

of the emergency are: Los Angeles, \$2,000,000; Savannah, Ga., \$300,000; Baltimore, \$250,000; Dayton, O, \$500,-

RELATIONS CORDIAL

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 30 (By The

Associated Press)-"No difficulties

exist between the Mexican and the

Guatemalan governments, and, al-

000; Hazelton, Pa., \$250,000.

MEXICO-GUATEMALA

now, many serious situations."

the relief of 1113 families.

charity drive.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (Special)—scales for some 40,000 workers in the Chicago building trades for the year,

n appropriating unemployment relief June 1, 1922, to June 1, 1923, were set

He made no reductions.

\$1.25 an hour.

that of 1918.

superfluous."

that there would have been, before on which he based his September

most active, Colonel Woods men-Landis pointed out, are approximately tioned the following: 25 per cent higher than those nego-

Detroit is lending from emergency persistently adhered to."

awards.

Prompt Action of Cities Has

RELIEF PROVIDED



Donald B. MacMillan

Indirect Advices Indicate He is built, ocean steamers from Europe May Return This Summer

> WISCASSET, Me., Jan. 31-That Donald B. MacMillan and his arctic expedition on the schooner Bowdoin failed to reach Fury and Hecla Strait. passage of which would be necessary to circumnavigate Baffin Land as planned, was indicated by indirect advices received here today. The advices contained word indicating also that MacMillan might return next

> The Carnegie Institute at Washington sent word that a message had been received at Ottawa through Canadian customs officials under date of Nov. 18 last, from the manager of a Hudson Bay post, that Mac-Millan was spending the winter at Nauwatta, 80 miles north of Cape Dorset, and 200 miles south of Fury and Hecla Strait. This place is only a short distance beyond the point reached by the explorer on Aug. 20, when he sent word that he hoped in 10 days to pass the strait which has never been navigated.

trading post manager also stated that the explorer at that time intended to get a supply of gasoline from the company for next summer, when he intended to return home if

PROGRESS AGAINST VIVISECTION SEEN

Asa P. French, New President of New England Society, Urges Greater Activity in Work

funds and in undertaking construction in an award handed down here today work that would ordinarily have been by Judge K. M. Landis of the United "It is self-evident that in order to States District Court. Judge Landis delayed until spring have greatly re- also announced the termination of his accomplish our undertaking we need a strong organization whose members are in substantial agreement with respect to the end which is sought," said Asa P. French, newly elected president of the New England "Reports to this office from widely scattered localities indicate that the falling off in employment has not been so great as most people had anticion of their trade agreements with connected in the New England Anti-Vivisection Society, in his address at the society's annual meeting in Tremont Temple yesterday. "We need also, of course, a substantial of their trade agreements with connected president of the New England Anti-Vivisection Society, in his address at the society's annual meeting in Tremont Temple yesterday. pated," according to the bulletin sent tractors and one additional trade if it out by Colonel Woods to mayors of would come into the arbitration fold.

He made no additional trade if it income for the propagation of literature, and for other legitimate pur-

thought little and know little or noth-All considerations of justice, said ing about the issue involved in the the judge, require that each trade be controversy. I think that there should given the consideration and compensation to which it is entitled. On be an attempt to increase the memthis basis he rejected the proposal to bership of the society, to arouse active interest in its work in a large number return to the horizontal scale whereby all skilled trades got the flat wage of of its members, and to remove anything which savors of fanaticism.

Mr. French said that the reform movement directed against vivisection was progressing, despite attacks and reason that it has its roots in human kindness; that because man had dominion over the lower animals he owed them certain obligations, and had no ethical right to appropriate them to whatever purposes he In addition to arguing against the moral justification of vivisection Mr. French recalled some successful advances of the anti-vivisection cause during the past year-emphasizing the impetus occasioned by the visit of Dr. Walter R. Hadwen, president of the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection, to Boston.

increased until in December, 1921. Several bequests of money, includit had increased to 83.9 per cent above ing one of \$2500 from the estate of 1914, as shown by the United States Lilian Freeman Clarke, and a gratifying increase in membership, were "Comment on the peculiar signifi-cance of this item of housing expense

noted in the annual report of the secretary, Miss Minnie D. Banks. Officers were elected as follows: Asa P. French, president; John S. Yet at His Goal Codman, vice-president; Miss Minnie D. Banks, secretary; Arthur H. Hooper, treasurer; directors, Miss Jean E. Eddy, Miss Frances L. Good-

now, Mrs. Arthur W. Hooper and Charles G. Cunningham. Announcement was given of a meet-ing under the auspices of the society next Monday, Feb. 6, in Lorimer Hall, Tremont Temple, at which Charles E.

Russell of New York City will speak on "The Philosophy and Practice of

CUT IN FREIGHT **CHARGES OPPOSED**

Railroad Earnings Too Low Now, Walker D. Hines Says, to Permit of General Reduction

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31-Walker D. Hines, former director-general of the railroad administration, testified today as a representative of the public at the Interstate Commerce Commis sion investigation of transportation rate levels, that he believed railroad earnings too low to allow genera reduction of freight charges. Business activity, he thought, would not be stimulated by such a step.

Mr. Hines estimated that "in the public interest it is probably necessary for the railroads to spend on betterments and facilities at least \$1,000,000,000 a year for some time to come "

"Looking over the statistics of railroad earnings during 1921," Mr. Hines said, "we can take it for granted that too high. We must all admit railroad ion current business depression is not it was announced today. due to that fact but to conditions that are fundamental and world wide."

SURRENDER OF 3000 MOORS TO SPANISH

Spanish forces in Morocco is reported in a Central News dispatch from Madrid, relaying Melilla advices. These state that Chief Benchelal, with 3000 Moors, submitted to Colonel Riquelme and handed over property and pris-

INDEX OF THE NEWS

Political Significance in Appointment of Senator Kenyon to Circuit Judge-Panama Canal Builder Hits St. Lawrence-Great Lakes Waterway Project 1 New Plan Is Proposed for Censorship

Genoa Conference
Irish Conference to Be Resumed...
Progress in Anti-Vivisection Work Seen
Senate Accepts Debt Funding Bill on
a Party Vote
Armament Conference Work Is Prac-

Corporation Under Investigation... Civil Service Advocated for Dry En-forcement Officers Seaborne Trade Betterment Is Fore-

seen by White Star Lines Freight Traffic Manager Meyer Committee, Investigating New York City Administration, to Be Continued
Use of Films to Carry Authentic Story
of American Industry to Foreign
Countries Planned
Employers Urged to Avoid "Anti-

Union Coercion"
Labor Anticipates Long Working Day
Must Australian Industries Conform
to New Conditions?
Swiss Anti-Liquor Forces Hopeful...

Looking Back on Morocco Debate....
England Hears of Effect of Prohibition in America...
Formidable Issue in Kenya Colony...
Drop in Clothing Prices Traced...
Church Federation to Undertake Can-

by City Engineer.....11 Editorials14 Sports 8 A New Story of Longfellow and a Color Organ Dramas as Played by

Citizens' Jury May Sit On Objectionable Plays a republican now as when he was first elected last year.

scagliols rubbers and polishers from New Plan for Elimination and Correction of Theatrical assistants from 80 cents to 821/2 cents. Productions Is Submitted NEW GERMAN FOREIGN

NEW YORK, Jan. 30-A new plan to | manager of the play concerned to foleliminate or correct questionable plays low the jury's verdict. was announced today.

BERLIN, Jan. 31—(By The Assolated Press)—Dr. Walter Rathenau, former German Food Controller and is to select a jury of 12 reputable citiuntary censorship plan, holding that is to select a jury of 12 reputable citiuntary censorship plan, holding that the trouble lies with the producing a play that is under criticism and decide by a three-fourths vote whether the play shall be exonerated, condemned or revised.

This post has been held by Dr. The vote of this jury would have the plan, basing cellorship, since the reorganization of the Cabinet last October.

The vote of this jury would have the backing of powerful interests in the cabinet last October.

John Emerson, head of the Actors the Cabinet last October.

Sinn Fein Backs O'Doherty London Backs O'Doherty London Backs O'Doherty London Backs O'Doherty David not stand for the weight of party managers. He would not stand for the weight of party managers themselves. He said he did not believe that Gov. Nathan L. Miller would sanction the plan, basing his opinion on the Governor's previous action in the motion picture situation. John Emerson, head of the Actors who recently refused to accept a resolute of the plan.

John Emerson, head of the Actors who recently refused to accept a resolute of the plan.

John Emerson, head of the Actors who recently refused to accept a resolute of party managers. He would not stand for the weight of party managers. He trouble lies with the producing managers themselves. He said he did not believe that Gov. Nathan L. Miller would sanction the plan, basing his opinion on the Governor's previous action in the motion picture situation. John Emerson, head of the Actors who recently refused to accept a resolute of the would not stand for the weight of party managers. He touched the trouble lies with the producing managers themselves. He said he did not be action for the would not stand for the weight of party managers themselves. He said he did not be would not stand for the weight of party managers themselves. He said he did not be action of party managers themselves. He said he did not be party managers themselves. He said he did not be party managers themselves. He said he did not be party managers themse

FARM BLOC LEADER LEAVES SENATE FOR FEDERAL JUDGESHIP



Senator William S. Kenyon

IRISH CONFERENCE

Position of Belfast Emigrés file of his Republican colleagues.

general rate reductions are not called Press)—Sir James Craig, Premier of Guard domination, it was inevitable for on the ground that earnings are Ulster, will visit Michael Collins, head that the offer of judicial position of the Irish provisional government, should be interpreted as a move to rein the Dublin city hall on Thursday, move an important factor of opposirates are high now, but in my opin- in the Dublin city hall on Thursday,

They will resume the conference opened in London recently, at which an agreement was reached between them on various matters concerning Ulster and South Ireland. It is expected that the railway sit-

uation, boundary questions and the LONDON, Jan. 31—An important position of the workers expelled from surrender of Moorish tribesmen to the Belfast will be discussed.

Collins Pledge Illegally

Irish Republic, in tomorrow's issue. he was essentially a Republican who commenting on the Craig-Collins bored from within the party and who

agreement, says: "One definite fact emerges, that an order to stop the boycott on Belfast goods has been made by the Dail Government without consulting the Dail Eireann, and that on the strength gram by more extreme insurgents of of this pledge, illegally given in Lon- the Norris-La Follette type. don by Mr. Collins, not as a Dail minister, but as a free state leader, for tion emphatically deny this implicathis valuable concrete concession, tion of ulterior motive behind the there is no definite quid pro quo on offer. For refutation they point to the part of Sir James Craig-only the the political situation in Iowa. Govshadow of a conditional promise about ernor Kendall of that State, they dethe reinstatement of expelled workers clare, is an aggressive supporter of in the Belfast district, a hint about the farm bloc and he will have the apjoint action on the railways and the prisoner question and two clauses, the railways and the prisoner question and two clauses, the railways and the Fundament of a successor to Senator Fundament of the Fundamen first and the fourth, which strangely the Farm Bureau Federation, which is

"We plead for a clear issue and un-derstanding. That the leading Irishare bound to reserve judgment on Kenyon possessed. whither they are leading us."

says: "The list makes clear that the and Manufacturers. engineered stampede is over."

Evacuation of British

Troops Is Continued

LONDON, Jan. 30-It was officially stated from Dublin tonight that the committee appointed by the Provisional Government expects to com- his action does not come as a great plete the draft of the constitution by

The municipal councils in various

parts of Ireland elected lord mayors and mayors today. Cork, Limerick and Sligo chose republicans. Stephen O'Mara, after being reelected Mayor of Limerick, declared himself as much

Railway Parley Agreed On

DUBLIN, Jan. 30-The government announced this evening that John Miller Andrews, Ulster Minister of Labor, and Joseph McGrath, the Dail Eireann Minister of Labor, today discussed arrangements for a conference of representatives of the railway com-William A. Brady, producer and panies and the railwaymen's union tomorrow. The ministers agreed on the procedure to be adopted.

Senator Kenyon's Appointment Takes Agrarian Head Out of Congress-Removes Opponent of Republican Policies

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (Special)-The acceptance by William S. Kenyon (R.), United States Senator from Iowa, of an appointment at the hands of President Harding to a circuit judgeship for the Eighth Judicial District has occasioned more comment in Washington than any other political incident of recent months.

Senator Kenyon's acceptance of the appointment and his unanimous confirmation by the Senate in open session will remove from that body within a few weeks the acknowledged leader of the farm bloc in Congress, who had also come to be recognized as the eader of the agrarian movement throughout the country.

The political significance of Senator Kenyon's departure from the Sen-TO BE RESUMED at can be readily seen from the fact that he has been frequently mentioned as a possible candidate for President to oppose President Harding in the Sir James Craig and Michael campaign for nomination in 1924. He Collins Expected to Discuss was an important factor in forcing through Congress legislation of a lib-Railways, Boundaries and eral character, which was viewed with

Because of his position as leader of the farm bloc and the determined DUBLIN, Jan. 31 (By The Associated character of his stand against Old The Democrats raised charge as soon as the nomination reached the hill and many of Senator Kenyon's best friends in the Republican fold believe likewise.

An Effective Leader

The acceptance of the judgeship by the Iowa Senator is deeply deplored by many members of the agricultural bloc. They declare he was the one member of the bloc who had ability and position for effective leadership. Given, Says Irish Republic His strength from the standpoint of the latter and likewise from the stand-DUBLIN, Jan. 30-The newspaper, point of the Administration was that had rapidly drawn to himself the support of a considerable number of younger senators from western states, The latter are much less likely to be

Representatives of the Administraenough imply that the six counties working hand in hand with the farm are going to elect for partition.

men of the North and South should contention is that, whatever his inamicably discuss matters of common clinations, Mr. Howard, or any other concern is a fact which every one first term Senator, cannot hope to sucmust welcome in principle, but we ceed to the influence which Senator these discussions until we know serving his second full term in the whither they are leading us."

Senate, having been originally elected Noting the election of delegates to succeed Senator Dolliver in 1911. from the Sinn Fein clubs to the gen- He was chairman of the important eral convention called for Feb. 7, the Committee on Education and Labor, Irish Republic in tomorrow's issue a high ranking member of the Comwill claim successes for the Republi- mittee on Agriculture, and a member cans throughout Ireland. The paper of the Committees on Appropriations on the other hand, will receive only minor committee assignments.

It may be hard for persons not intimately acquainted with Senator Kenyon to understand why he should accept the judgeship involving the loss of his highly influential position in Washington. To those who talked to Senator Kenyon recently, however, surprise. There is no doubt that his controlling motive is a great disgust with the Senate, as at present constituted, and his conviction of the utter futility of any effort to secure reform legislation under existing conditions Counled with these considerations was something akin to apprehension of the growing radicalism of the agrarian movement, of which he was more and more coming to be regarded as the

Opponent of "Third Party" Senator Kenyon is essentially con-

servative in his tendencies. He is a Republican whose every instinct is against any suggestion of a third party movement such as Theodore Roosevelt launched in 1912. Kenyon is possessed of very little of the Roosevelt quality of popular leadership. He has been at his best in working out details of legislation in committee. He did not enjoy political speech-making. Such leadership as he attained, as well as his reputation for insurgency, came to him from sheer inability to accept programs mapped out by party managers. He would not stand for the weight of party pressure. It was his conscientious consideration of public questions Fein Extremists today withdrew their and his independence of thought in opposition and voted for the reelectrational legislation that lifted him to tion of Mayor O'Doherty, Nationalist, a place of first importance. This very who recently refused to accept a reso- independence disabled and to a certain

SENATE ACCEPTS

may have against any foreign government and to accept securities therefor." This is supposed to safeguard claims against Germany. The vote adopting it was 39 to 35. Thirteen Republicans joined with the Democrats in voting for it.

David I. Walsh (D.), Senator from Massachusetts, scored a second victor for the massachusetts. Commission of Five Members,

WASHINGTON, Jan 31 (Special)—
y sending the foreign debt bill to
onference late today the Senats voted
today almost unlimited authority in
commission of five members, headed
the Secretary of the Treasury, to
fund or convert the \$11,000,000,000
debtedness, owed to the United

Except for three Republicans who joined with the opposition, the vote by which the Senate passed the legislation, 39 to 25, was along strict party lines. The Republicans who voted against passage were William E. Borah of Idaho, Robert M. LA Follette of Wiscoasin, and George W. Norris of Nebraska.

Before the final vote, was taken the proposed soldiers bonus bill, offered as a rider, became the center of a sharp partisan struggle. On two separate ballots the Republican majority successfully repulsed attempts to propose a bonus bill, charging Democratic leaders with "dilatory tactics" in seeking to delay or block final action on the debt measure.

falled.

Speed Record Set

For Liquor Co on on the debt measure.

Cancellation Forbidden
Under the bill, which already has
passed the House, the date of maturity of new obligations accepted in
exchange for demand notes now held
by the United States Government will
act extend beyond June 15, 1947, and han 41/4 per cent. It is expressly forbonds of one government in liquida-tion of the indebtedness of another Fines, forfeit of

Furnifold M. Simmons, Senator from North Carolina, ranking Democratic member of the Finance Committee, injected the bonus fight into the proceedings by offering the original "five way" bill, with a provision for the financing of the payments of adjusted compensation through collections of interest on the foreign debt. Should these interest collections prove insufficient to meet payments, the Senator proposed the sale of Treasury certificates of indebtedness and bonds of foreign governments.

governments.

By a vote of 42 to 28, the Senate austained a motion by James E. Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, to table the amendment. Along with it was tabled another bonus amendment offered by Key Pittman (D.), Senator another another than the senator of the control of t from Nevada, providing for land set-

Flaying the Republicans for their failure on two former occasions to enact the long-promised bonus legislation, Senator Simmons charged that the Republican caucus, in deciding that the bonus bill should originate in that the bonus bill should originate in the House, had merely "manufactured another excuse" for postponing it a of the court was fixed for Feb. 15.

ed the bonus bill "would be looked and as an American bill and not as artisan measure," to be "used as a FAVORABLE TRADE call for the advantage of some

sclaring that the measure is now process of framing by the Ways Means Committee, Mr. McCumber ared the Senate that the bonus ald be passed very soon as an indedent piece of legislation. Andrew Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, to sppear before the House committee on Thursday.

MADRID, Jan. 31—(By The Associated Press)—The trade balance between Spain and the United States in December favored Spain for the first time in many years.

The chief cause was the increased demand in the United States for Spanish olives, olive oil, nuts, fruits, essences and herbs, while Spaniards

DEBT FUNDING BILL
ON A PARTY VOTE

ment struck out a provision empowering the commission to "adjust and settle any and all claims, not now represented by bonds or obligations, which the United States now has or hereafter may have against any foreign government, and to accept securities there

Massachusetts, scored a second vic-tory for the opponents when the Senate adopted an amendment provid-ing that whenever the commission shall conclude any agreement for the refunding or conversion of any part of the foreign debt, such agreements shall be immediately submitted to the Senate for its information. No record vote was taken, the purpose of the amendment being to give publicity to

ar. for three Republicans who ith the opposition, the vote the Senate passed the legisto 25, was along strict party debt may be refunded or converted would cease as soon as the refunding or the conversion is accomplished. Other attempts to amend the bill failed.

For Liquor Cases

Judge Howe of Vermont Handles 49 Cases in Two Hours

NEW YORK, Jan. 31-United States Judge Harlan B. Howe of Vermont, who was sent to Brooklyn to hear about 700 liquor violation cases that have been clogging the judiciary for not extend beyond June 15, 1947, and months, set a new speed record this the rate of interest is not to be less morning when he cleaned up the whole day's calendar of 49 cases in one hour den to cancel any part of either and 58 minutes. One hundred cases acipal or interest, or to accept the a day is to be the pace from now on,

Fines, forfeit of bail and dismissals were the means he used to dispose quickly of accused persons. No jail sentence was imposed

Some one expressed wonder that Judge Howe could make such speed with so much red tape to contend with.

"Red tape?" he said. "I brush through it."

FIRST SESSION OF WORLD COURT

THE HAGUE, Jan. 31 (By The Associated Press)—At the first informal and preliminary sitting of the permanent International Court of Justice in the Peace Palace yesterday, nine of the 11 judges and two supplementary judges were present. Dr. D. T. C. Loder of Holland took the chair pending the election of a president.

Republicans Attacked

At the end of a long wrangle, Andrieus A. Jones (D.). Senator from New Merico, offered 2 three bonus amendment providing for direct appropriations from the Treasury to meet the payments. This was rejected by a vote of 42 to 21.

Flaving the effection of a president.

The first question to be settled was whether the supplementary judges should participate in this election. This being decided in the affirmative, the meeting decided to invite the two other supplementary judges, namely, Demetriu Negulesko of Rumania and Dr. Chung-Hui Wang of China, to participate. The election will take place

Among the judges present were John order. The central government is Bassett Moore of the United States, being widely urged to repeal the Crimthe Finance Committee, and himself the author of the bonus bill that Yoruzo Oda of Japan, Senator Ruy some provincial councils composed of the Barbosa of Brazil, Rafael Altamira of the alleged partisan tactics of the Spain, Dionisio Anzilotti of Italy, Max North Carolinian. He said he had Huber of Switzerland and Charles time the Government of India has not a credit agreement for 500,000,000

BALANCE FOR SPAIN

ish olives, olive oil, nuts, fruits, estate on Thursday.

Ish olives, olive oil, nuts, fruits, estate of the light was amended by the Senate of the high value of the high value. before its passage.

Administration lines were broken on an amendment offered by Thomas

J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, following assertions that the bill bestowed almost blanket powers upon the proposed commission. His amend-

From the Boston Evening Transcript of Jan. 31, 1922.

MONITOR IN NEW HANDS

First Issue of "Restored" Publication Out Today -Science Management Congratulated

The taking over of The Christian Science Publishing The taking over of The Christian Science Publishing Society by the new Trustees, Fred M. Lamson, William P. McKensie and James E. Patton yesterday, which signalised the return of the church periodicals to the control of The Christian Science Board of Directors, was celebrated informally last night when a considerable number of those who had attended W. D. Kilpatrick's lecture on Christian Science in The Mother Church visited the Publishing House to con-

ulate the new management.

The corridors of the Publishing House were filled with ple, many of whom had not been inside of the building the controversy over the control of the periodicals be between the former Trustees and the church Directors.

The warmly congratulated the new business manager, arises E. Jarvis, and the new editor of The Monitor, Willia J. Abbot, and watched with interest the work of getting out the first number of The Monitor under "restored"

INDIAN SITUATION MORE AGGRAVATED

Persistent Pressing of Civil Dishammadan Plan to Promote Alignment on Basis of Color

LONDON, Jan. 31 (Special Cable)have refused to recognize the outlawing of their organization. Meetings and Barsal in defiance of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and a situation bordering on civil disobedience has been thereby inaugurated. Mahatma Gandhi's program of mass civil disobedience, recently postponed from Nov. 4 to the end of January, has not yet been initiated, though in Guntur and in Madras the natives are already refusing to pay rents. Critical conditions are evident in many places and letters are reported from planters in outlying places, begging additional military protection where there are few whites amid thousands of natives.

Should civil disobedience be proclaimed, the possibilities are it may spread with uncontrollable rapidity and Mr. Gandhi will be answerable for European lives outside the limits of police and military protection. Even police stations have been seized in some places and, notwithstanding the provincial government's threat to put distraint on the property of persons refusing to pay rates and rent, this civil disobedience is spreading. Indeed the rates and rent refusal is so popular that some of the provincial governments are seriously considering turning these areas into communities for "depressed classes." These, constituted of the lowest caste natives, are almost paupers, who always rely to a great extent on government sup-

There are serious disturbances in Calcutta, both the police and troops being compelled to use force in dispersing mobs. As formerly, disturbances are fomented if not inaugurated by the Muhammadan element, who are insistent that the Hindus should commence civil disobedience without delay. The Hindus, thus encouraged, egard the question not as a religious but as a color question and already the Hindus have almost forgotten that in ridding themselves of the Europeans, they would inevitably suffer

Muhammadan rule. The noticeably less disturbance in the native states compared to that in the provinces is mainly attributable to the methods employed by the native princes with rioters. It now transpires that the great measure of peace enjoyed under native rule is due to the color question. This makes the position of the planters and others in outlying districts all the more serious and the Muhammadan population sees that in exploiting the color question

seen its way to withdraw this meas ure but a concrete sign of settlement in the country might induce it serious-ly to consider the proposal.

Agitators Promise Taxation

Exemption and Stir Prejudice LONDON, Jan. 31 (By The Associated Press)—Beginning of the "civil

anxiety. Reports appear almost daily in the London press showing that the Non-Cooperation propaganda is becoming intensified in the rural areas where the peasantry is elated at the prospec held out by agents of M. K. Gandhi Non-Cooperationist leader, that they may be exempted from taxation. There are also indications of serious unres in some provinces, chiefly at Bara-banki and Hardoi, in Northern Oudh where it is reported agitators are exciting the people with assertions sim ilar to those which materially aided the cause of the Indian mutiny. Among these are statements calculated to arouse religious prejudice.

Similar stories affecting the re-ligious prejudices of the Hindus are

The Christian Science Benevolent Association SANATORIUM 910 Boylston Street, BROOKLINE, MASS.

For application blanks and correspondence regarding admission, address, Trustees' Office, 99 Fal-mouth Street, Boston 17, Mass.

A temporary home for those under Christian Science treatment a resort where Christia ists can go for rest and ration. Staff of nurses and ants available when this assist-

Washington to Learn How to Handle Snowstorm Politics in Adjusted Compensa-

list.

tunity to make a little money.

gressmen who, with others, have suf-

begins as soon as the storm starts and

keeps up day and night. Here every

banks. Gutters now are still unopened

claimed, they could get better protec-

(Continued from Page 1)

Washington. He will leave the legis-

lative halls for the judicial cloister

without regret and with great relief.

Seating of Newberry a Factor

seating of Truman H. Newberry as

senator from Michigan contributed

"I don't know," he said at the time,

Within the last few weeks Senator

Kenyon has received thousands of

letters from all parts of the country

urging him to take active leadership

of an insurgent political movement

and to become a candidate for Presi-

dent in 1924. The great majority of

these letters dealing with the political situation came from the west and the middle west, where the farm program is a great issue in the com-

with his friends, Senator Kenyon,

curiously enough, has appeared more

frightened than elated at the trend

events which seemed to be forcing him into the forefront of a na-

The senator's alarm, he indicated

clearly, was at the extent to which

the letters showed the growth of radi-

calism in the nation. A great ma-

jority of them went far beyond the

insurgency which Senator Kenyon

sponsored. He did not believe that

he could with a good conscience and on the ground of sound public policy

go the whole way with the move

He visioned himself in the predica-

ment which he saw in the making.

sit in the Senate with him."

ing congressional elections. In his discussions of the letters

tional political upheaval.

The recent incident relative to the

obedience Program Aids Mu- Impeded Traffic Raises Criticism Against Municipal Authorities and Reforms Are Sought

The Indian situation is more com-the streets of Washington has accenplicated by the fact that the volunteer tuated the dissatisfaction with the associations throughout the country municipal government, and the alleged nefficiency of the authorities has been brought to the attention of the federal ing of their organization. Meetings officials. Plans are taking shape to lack of unemployed in Washington have been held at Dacca, Mymensigh, ask for needed reform, but they have who would have welcomed the oppor-

not yet been definitely worked out. The Administration let it be known today that it did not regard the fault, if fered inconvenience, could have been there was any, as being due to the system of government. It was pointed financially with a special appropriaout that most students of municipal tion. conditions regarded the commission government as being in line with the most advanced methods of carrying on a city administration and Washington has a close approach to this form of government. The commissioners are appointed by the President and a large part of the money for the city expenses is appropriated by Congress. There is every reason, it is said, why Washington should be a well-governed, wellkept city. When all goes favorably it

It does not stand emergency tests, it is asserted by critics, as well as cities where the facilities are apparently less favorable. The recent storm is the example now in point. It is tion in favor of direct representation granted that Washington was hard hit. for the district. If its citizens could One had to go back more than 20 years vote for members of Congress, it, is to find a parallel for it. However, Washington has opportunities which tion and better service.

circulating with the purpose of influencing that section of the populace. FARM BLOC LEADER Official dispatches admit the seriousness of the situation, pointing out that "the mass of inflammable material is so great that the possibility of widespread disturbances in the near future cannot be ignored."

Meeting Dispersed

CALCUTTA, Jan. 31-Women from torial clique. the Bengal and Punjab regions were Senator Kenyon has felt the social among the speakers at a Non-Coopera-tion meeting on Sunday which was pendent, not on his account, but on dispersed by the police. One hundred account of his family. He becam disgusted with the Senate and with and eight men were arrested.

LATEST WIRELESS FOR **NEW PACIFIC LINERS**

MONTREAL, (Special) - Arrangements have been made by the Canadian Pacific steamships with the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of to Senator Kenyon's desire to get out. Canada to equip the new trans-Pacific steamships Empress of Canada and "how I can protest against this Empress of Australia with the most action, but I wish I did not have to comprehensive range of the latest type of wireless apparatus.

This will enable the steamships to make the fullest possible use of the latest developments in radio-engineering as a means of additional safety passengers and crew, as an aid to navigation, and for long distance telegraph service. The new equip-ment is featured chiefly by the wireless direction finder as an aid to navi-

GERMAN-AMERICAN CREDIT AGREEMENT

MOSCOW, Jan. 30 (By The Assoa credit agreement for 500,000,000

The Commission of Finance has announced that the government intends to abolish all limitations on the amount of precious metals which may be held by individuals.

AMBASSADORSHIP DECLINED

BERLIN, Jan. 30 (By The Assoelated Press)—Dr. Andreas Hermes, disobedience" campaign in India, fixed Minister of Food, has definitely de-ment that many men found them-for today, caused several London clined appointment as Ambassador to selves in the political year of 1912, newspapers to discuss the outlook, the United States. His declination is when they were compelled to stradwhich they regard with considerable largely due to leading members of his die the gap between standpat Repubown party who desired him to retain licanism and the "Bull Moose" ex-his post in the Cabinet.

The Surety in

Coward Infants' Shoes

Sometimes it's a pin that sticks, sometimes a little boot that binds, but baby always makes his protest

whatever the cause of his discomfort may be.

Usually a process of elimination is required to

But if baby wears Coward Infants' Shoes that is one item that requires no elimination. Coward Infant Shoes are made with a full knowledge of, and after careful study de-voted to, baby needs.

Sold Nowhere Else

James S. Coward

260-274 Greenwich St., New York City.

LEGION ASKS FOR

tional Commander at Hearing might be agreed upon.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (Special)-That the adjusted compensation bill, otherwise known as the bonus bill, WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (Special)— other cities do not have. There are should no longer be made a political The recent heavy fall of snow which quantities of trucks and necessary imfootball and that favorable action plements for removing the snow upon it should be taken immediately. among the army stores, which would while there is a pressing need for have been granted at the request of financial relief among thousands of the authorities. There are soldiers, former service men, is the demand of too, who would have been available the American Legion. The need for for emergency work, and there is no this legislation, which is being vigor- just obligation. Payments of debts are ously opposed by Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, and by to provide the necessary funds for the bonus without harmful taxation, was persuaded to see the thing through set forth to the members of the House the first of its hearings on the bonus In most cities, where there are not bill, by officers of the American Legion, supplementary means of help, the among them, Hanford MacNider, nawork of keeping the streets cleared tional commander.

Aid to Unemployed

thing stopped on Saturday and remained out of commission until Mona political point of view, nor does it day when a few carts appeared in the down-town district, hardly enough to wish to descend to political maneuvers make an impression on the great snow to secure its passage, the committee was told by John T. Taylor, vice-The whole affair makes a serious inchairman of the National Legislative dictment against the city government Committee, Mr. Taylor declared that and is added to others already on the "the whole principle of the adjusted compensation bill is to make up to former service men the economic The situation is being used for agitahandicap they suffered in comparison with the men who stayed at home during the war and worked for much higher wages." The benefits of such legislation are particularly imperative now, when a large number of such men are unable to find employment, he said. He gave it as his opinion that about 80 per cent of the veterans LEAVES THE SENATE would take advantage of the cash payment feature of the bill, although other witnesses put the estimate at about 50 per cent.

Several of the witnesses were quesextent debarred him from playing the tioned by committee members as to social game which must be played according to the rules of the senawhat methods for raising the necesto profit by the plan. They refused, the accord of 1916.

however, to advance any definite plan D. C. Steck, chairman of the National ACTION ON BONUS Legislative Committee, told the committee that he believed the members of the legion would be willing to share the burden equally with other tion Bill Are Decried by Naof a sales tax or any other plan which

Mr. Mellon Is Criticized

Mr. MacNider also appeared before the committee to urge quick passage of the bill. He sharply criticized the stand taken by Secretary Mellon in pointing out to Mr. Fordney the difficulties in financing the adjusted compensation payments.

"This is not a bonus," declared Mr. MacNider, "it is the payment of a always irksome, but we feel that Mr. Mellon would do better to find and others who claim that it is impossible suggest proper methods of raising the money. In addition Mr. Mellon has taken no cognizance of the fact that the benefits of this bill will Ways and Means Committee today, at strengthen the economic fabric of the country because it allows beneficiaries to build homes, buy farms and farm machinery, and train themselves for useful vocations."

He also told the committee that, in order to defray the cost of admin-The American Legion is not inter- istration of the measure, which its ested in the bonus legislation from opponents have seized upon as a basis for opposition, the Legion would offer to the government the services of its 11,000 posts to distribute and return all applications for

CONGRESS LIKELY TO **ENACT SHIPPING LAW**

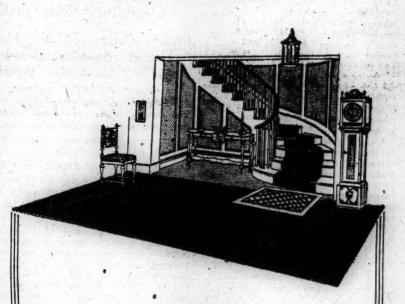
WASHINGTON, Jan. 31-Enactment by Congress of a shipping law at the present session is confidently expected by President Harding, it was said at the White House today.

Mr. Harding will send Congress a message on the merchant shipping situation soon. He is still, it was said, going over the report recently submitted to him by the chairman of the Shipping Board.

PORTUGAL MAY GET LOAN

LISBON, Jan. 30-Portugal, it is sary revenue to meet the bonus pay- announced, intends to arrange for an ments they would propose as meeting external loan for the payment of war with the approval of the men who are debts to England in conformity with

Where Happiness Is Found



O you allow your own disposition to reflect itself in bright happy colors? The people who are afraid to use the color that they really desire, do not know that the whole secret of decoration lies in the floor covering. A single toned color on the floor makes possible all sorts of bright hangings and furnishing. Klearflax Linen Rugs, with their onetoned beautiful colors, present the ideal rug for the harmonious and lovely room.

Klearflax

Klearflax rugs, thick, reversible, and flat-lying, are made of pure linen and not only will they withstand the wear of years, but they actually improve with use, becoming softer and silkier. Inexpensive and easy to care for, these remarkable rugs can be re-dyed and re-bound to look like new after incredible service. In fact, many people actually seem to prefer used Klearflax to new. At all good department, furniture and rug stores.

> A catalog in color, giving essentials of and sug-gestions for correct room decoration, will be sent free on request.

KLEARFLAX LINEN RUG COMPANY DULUTH, MINN.

NEAR EAST ISSUE JEOPARDIZES THE **GENOA CONFERENCE**

(Continued from Page 1)

late their settlement. Greece provides no such obstacle as, since Nov. 4 last, she has consented to place her interests in the hands of the Allies.

One may hope that the diplomation negotiations will indicate some means of escape from the impasse. Nevertheless it is necessary to envisage the prospect of a complete breakdown of the attempts to secure an inter-allied settlement. In this case, international intervention is the only alternative to chaos. The problem could be placed before the League of Nations or the Genoa Conference if the latter materializes. The Christian Science Monitor has reason to believe that either for has reason to believe that either such a meeting and a rather more course would be agreeable to the Britdoubtful view of Genoa has been taken that Government, whose only ambition during the past few days. is the restoration of peace, consistent with the conditions aforesaid, which aturally appeal to any international

upon the Genoa conference remains to be seen. Mr. Poincaré fiatly dislikes the project and the suspension of the Near East conference is possibly partly related to the general desire to escape Mr. Briand's commitments. The Genoa meeting certainly is in danger of postponement.

How France Views Dramatic

PARIS, Jan. 31 (Special Cable)—
The disposition of the French is naturally to discover all kinds of unpleasant motives in the dramatic adjournment of the Near East Conference. Until the last moment there existed no doubt in France that the reunion would take place as fixed and information concerning the French official attitude and the probable course of events was readily forthcoming. It was not until afternoon that a quite inomicial note announced that neither cord Curzon nor Marquess Delia Tor-Adjournment of Conference ord Curson nor Marquess Della Toranother week. The reason given hat sufficient time had not been ed to examine the memorandum

rson recently had in Paris with Mr.

No Cause for Pessimism According to the belief in wellformed circles, there is no such dif- office of Mayor here today. His materence of view that the postponement jority was four. is to be interpreted in a pessimistic sense. Especially is the accord represented as practically complete on the Angora Treaty. There must arise, however, the grave problem of the protection of Christians in Cilicia and in rna. The League of Nations is en of as an administrative body the will control the police and Certain incidents are being brought treaty.

Certain incidents are being brought to which have a curious character. It is alleged that the Poincaré Minstry, immediately after taking office, sayr definition of the office of sayr and assistance and this emarche tends to disqualify France or the role of impartial arbitrator. If Poincaré denies having made such idemarche and denial is also given the proposal advanced by the character advanced by the character of communication to the commission is to combine the commission to present the commission of the main to China. Experts are at work draft-to the china chin to the story of communication to the Turks of the British memorandum offices of sheriff, high constable and relative to a revision of the Sevres jailer.

Reparations Problem

Now that the Greek desire for peace is certain, it is of urgent importance to ascertain the feeling of the Turks and in this connection the French attitude is interesting. France will

Genoa Participation Asked

PARIS, Jan. 31-Ferid Bey, Turkish Vationalist representative in Paris, today sent a letter to Premier Bonomi of Italy, expressing "profound sur-prise and keen regret" that his government was not invited to send representatives to the Genoa conference. The letter asked the Italian Premier to take whatever steps he could to bring about such an invita-

President Sees Ambassadors

PARIS, Jan. 30 (By The Associated

(Continued from Page 1)

Republican Wins in Sligo SLIGO, Jan. 30-Michael Nevin, Republican Laborite, defeated Harry Depew, Free State Laborite, for the

Dublin Lord Mayor Reelected Laurence O'Neill today was reelected minimizing the chances of war.

Cork Election Unanimous

will control the police and was unanimously reelected Lord there exist to many of the sources of taught nor ever shall be.

Lord Lee, declaring that es, there will be a further ex- the nomination was seconded by Darry

SINGLE CONFERENCE DEVELOPS CANADIAN RAIL AGREEMENT

Questions Affecting More Than 100,000 Employees Disposed of at Meeting Between Union Leaders and misunderstanding is persisting in the minds of many as to the ideas of minds of many as to the ideas of Officials of the Three Big Systems

MONTREAL, Jan. 31 (Special) - and in order to eliminate likelihood MONTREAL, Jan. 31 (Special) — and in order to eliminate likelihood of arguments in favor of a further nately 140,000 employees of Canadian allways have been harmoniously setled as the result of a single conference between union leaders and allway officials held in this city. Representatives of the running trades removed the last vestige of difficulty then they signed an agreement accepting "permanently" the 12 per cent ware reduction enforced in July, 1921, and accepted under protest since that

ever, that any move for its termination will be advanced before next July, and the entire situation hangs upon the degree with which railway traffic increases or recedes through

Treaty, a communication which is attributed to the Briand Cabinet and which may complicate the settlement. ARMAMENT CONFERENCE WORK VALIDITY OF PLANT Which may complicate the settlement. IS PRACTICALLY COMPLETE SALE QUESTIONED



Scene of the consummation of the peace of the Pacific Hall of the Americas, Pan-American Union Building

TO BE RESUMED Naval Treaty Agreed Upon by Committee of Powers Will data that had been requested. He wanted ware, testified that local Be Presented at Plenary Session-Mr. Jusserand has returned to Washington, but the steel whether shipped from Pittsburgh Defends Attitude of the French Nation at Gathering books were left in Boston. Local officials were today going rates from Pittsburgh to Milwaukee,

all use cuties of Derry would not allow themselves to be driven out of allow themselves to be driven out of the Free State like cheep, notwith-standing any agreement signed by Mr. Cray and Mr. Collins.

Corls and Mr. Collins.

Macready-Collins Meeting DUBLIN, Jan. 30—Gen. Sir C. F. Corls and Complicated and allowed for their respective function of the Free State like cheep, notwith-standing or stock regarding what has been ackieved, for, while there will be one open session before the delegant to be nearly depart for their respective functions of the Complete to the English, to the Germans, to the English, to the G the treaty to make it acceptable to the American Senate.

In general the people know what the Conference has been able to do and what it has not. What the committees are doing now is to put into final and acceptable shape their findings and agreements. The Conference will then send them forth to be DUBLIN, Jan. 30-Lord Mayor tested as to their practical value in

French Attitude Defended

As for the Far East, where the knots

Jusserand asked permission to present which were in part as follows:

been censured with extreme severity, and I might use another word. The and I might use another receiving, the articles which I have read, the conversa-cles which I have read, the conversa-tions in which I have taken part, all of Arnold Thayer of New York, for the establishment of scholarships for needy France, her faith and her aspirations.

Submarines Attacked "Many people continue to believe that although we are poor, and we are poor for reasons of which we are not ashamed—although we are poor, that we wanted to establish a big navy, of big warships. Nothing of the kind. We were only thinking of the case when in the future that might be necessary and when we might become less poor, in order to resume on the high seas the rank which we have ever

"The chief blame aimed at us has sudden collapse of the running move to contest the reduction to July, and the entire situation hangs upon the degree with which railway traffic increases or recedes through the generally attributed the apring months. Continued paucity of traffic increases or recedes through the apring months. Continued paucity of traffic increases or recedes through the apring months. Continued paucity of traffic may lead to the proposal of a new cut. by the companies, while the resumption of business on a broader scale may then bring from the men a demand for increased pay.

The agreement covers the three big railway systems of Canada, the Canadian Pacific, the Canadian Northern and in argument of lack of justification, the Canada, the Canada and in argument of lack of justification, the Canada and Northern and the Grand Trunk, and will also be operative on the smaller lines.

ing as remarks attributed to Commander Castex as expressive of French sentiment were really quoted by him to show the German attitude.

"I am justified, I believe, in saying," said Mr. Jusserand, "that neither the infamy wrongly ascribed to Commander Castex nor any other is taught nor eyer shall be taught in whence came the comrades of war that have fallen of late by the side of American and British officers and those of the other allied nations: CORK, Jan. 30—Daniel O'Callaghan have been so hard to untie and where nothing of the kind has ever been

Lord Lee, declaring that he desired occeptable. But even after the meetopposed to the Anglo-Irish Treaty, he cause wars, something has been done to avoid entering into controversy, and of Italian, British and French auwas nominated by Liam Deroiste, and to lessen them and to prevent the asserted that whatever might be the the nomination was seconded by Darry exploitation and spoliation of China opinion with regard to this or that in-Egan. Both were in favor of the by Japan and European powers. There will be at least two treaties in regard question whatsoever that the main to China. Experts are at work draft-thesis of the article was to point out

Captain Castex ridiculed the obsome observations in defense of the jections to these methods of warfare, French attitude in the Conference, and even went so far as to claim that they had originated on the French side "In the course of the last few weeks the country that I have represented in America for nearly 20 years has had adopted.

> Gift to Norwich University students.

> > astic



Pending the result of an investigation that is in progress in this city, pany was financed by Robert Bosch, New York and Washington, into various phases surrounding the sale of who was already operating a plant the American Bosch Magneto Cor- for the European manufacture at poration to Martin R. Kern of Allentown, Pennsylvania, the federal reached the point where an Amerigrand jury is recessing, and can be can manufacturing plant was considcalled into session at any time that ered essential, and an independent Judge Harris decides the case warrants action by that body.

The investigation is being conducted Act" which became effective during the early stages of the war and empowered the seizure of all properties, both real and personal, held by enemy alien residents of the United States During the war this department was in charge of A. Mitchell Palmer, as Alien Property Custodian, who has since the termination of the war been succeeded by Thomas W. Miller.

Conferences held at the office of the United States Attorney-General yesterday were attended by Mr. Miller of Washington, Paul Smith, manager of the Division of Corporations of the from counsel for the steel companies Alien Property Custodian's office, Congressmen William W. Wilson of Illinois, special litigation counsel for adviser to the Air Service Department at Washington and John E. Joyce, burgh, no matter from where ship-assistant United States Attorney at ments are being made is discrimina-

Books and Data Brought

Mr. Miller admitted that he had come to Boston in response to a subpœna issued by the federal grand Peschke & Frey Company of Mil

it depends the memorandum led by the French. The automose were taken completely by the French. The automose were taken completely by the It was still later in the day proposed a resolution, which was carnement, but not until late in ried, protesting against partition. He said the citizens of Derry would not allow themselves to be driven out of the Free State like rheep, notwith the Free State like rheep, notwith ing of stock regarding what has been the Free State like rheep, notwith achieved, for, while there will be one harmed by the Free State like rheep, notwith the sale of the Bosch Magneto proposed. over the various available documents of 41½ cents per 100 pounds.

the Bosch Magneto purchase were be- competitors have no advantage in ing investigated, the inquiry centering freight charges on finished products. around the citizenship of Mr. Kern. He endeavored to show that in spite Complaints, he declared, had been of claims that Milwaukee manufacmade that Mr. Kern was in a reality turers had suffered by competition, all a German citizen at the time of the purchase, and under the law such a Peschke & Frey Company, had purchase could only be made by a 100 doubled in size within 25 years, as per cent American. If the investigaany of those French naval schools tion develops the fact that Mr. Kern was a German citizen, when the sale GOV. SMALL TO BE TRIED ALONE validated.

The New Spring

and Summer Fabrics

The new Spring and Summer fabrics-many of them exclusive

with the "Linen Store"-are of amazing loveliness. Selected from

the best looms of Europe and America, there are dainty weaves

with soft flowing lines adapted to the popular silhouette; others of

more body and crispness for the equally favored bouffant modes.

Designs and color effects of ingenious smartness; quality con-

You can see for yourself the beautiful colorings of these fabrics,

and feel their loveliness of texture. If you will drop us a little

note, we will send you very liberal samples of any or all you select.

Imported Novelty Dress Cottons and Linens

Write for Samples today James McCutcheon & Company

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 33d Streets, New York

Dress Ginghams—Hundreds of new and fashionable checks, stripes, plaids and plain shades. 32 is. wide. 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.25 a yard.

sistent with McCutcheon standards!

Swiss Organdies—Made and dyed in Swit-nerland (to our special order), and finished by the famous "Cilander Process," thereby insuring a permanent finish so essential in this fabric. White and forty plain shades, 46 in. wide. \$1.00 a yard.

tered into by the aviation board with the Bosch corporation, according to Judge Harris.

The plants of the Bosch Magneto Corporation are located at Spring-field and Chicopee, Mass., and the Purchase During the War of distributing station in Chicago and American Bosch Magneto Cor- branches in New York, Chicago, Detroit, and San Francisco.

poration by Alleged German The American Bosch Magneto Cor-Citizen Under Investigation poration was incorporated under the laws of New York in 1919, acquiring the entire property and business of the Bosch Magneto Company, incorporated in 1906. The original com-

In 1906 the American demand had company was organized in this country. The property was taken over by the Alien Property Custodian in April, 1918, and in December of the under the "Trading with the Enemy same year it was sold for \$4,150,000.

DISCRIMINATION IN FREIGHTS CHARGED

Further Evidence Is Submitted in "Pittsburgh Plus" Case Despite Protest of Steel Men

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 31 (Special)-In spite of repeated objections who are defendants in the complaint made by western and southern manu-Mr. Miller, Thomas F. Lane, legal facturers that the alleged practice of additional freight charges from Pittsments are being made, is discriminatory, additional testimony in support of the charge was admitted at the second day's hearing today before the

Federal Trade Commission here. H. F. Millman, buyer for the Geuder

Nine contracts between the Milwaukee company and the American Sheet and Tinplate Company for the purchase of sheet steel were identi-

western territory because of

WAUKEGAN, III., Jan. 31—Gov. Len Small today was granted a separate Thomas F. Lane, legal adviser of trial by Judge Claire C. Edwards on the chief of the United States Air charges of conspiracy to embezzle Service, is in Boston for the purpose of State funds, for which he was indicted investigating certain contracts en- with Vernon Curtis of Grant Park. Ill.



New Hork Galleries

Continuing the Noteworthy

FURNITURE COMPRISING All Discontinued Designs

and Duplicate Stock Priced to Effect

Immediate Clearance This Sale Also Includes

A Collection of Fine Hand-made Furniture

produced in our local cabinet shops and therefore exclusive in design and not obtainable elsewhere, embracing: Complete Bed Room and Dining Room Suites, as well as broken groups; scores of unusual Occasional Pieces.

In many instances this Furniture is Priced Below Our

Manufacturing Cost

The following are typical of the hundreds of extraordinary values:

WINDSOR SUITE Six pieces, glazed and decorated full size bed, vanity case, bench, chair, \$434 room table and night table.

As illustrated abore.

Bed Room Furniture

COLONIAL PHYFE SUITE

Eight pieces in figured mahogany—full size bed, bureau and hanging mirror, chest and toilet mirror, dressing table, chair and bench. Formerly \$586. Now \$450



Occasional Pieces

MAHOGANY DESK

Block front style, with four large drawers; 38 in. wide.
Formerly \$238. Nov. \$195

ANTIQUE COLONIAL SOFA Carved mahogany frame; in perfect condition. Formerly \$350.

CHIPPENDALE CONSOLE Carved; 6 ft. 6 in. long. Formerly \$432. Now

Dining Room Furniture HEPPLEWHITE SUITE

In beautiful figured mahogany; 10 pieces: 6 ft. sideboard, oval extension table, cabinet, side table and six chairs. \$850

JACOBEAN OAK SUITE Very exceptional value; 10 pieces. \$650

LOUIS XVI WALNUT SUITE Beautiful design with banded tops and burl fronts. 10 pieces. \$1750

New Hork Balleries

417-421 MADISON AVENUE

484-498 Streets -- Formerly of West 3245 NEW YORK

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (Special)-The National Association of Manufacturers, in concluding today its twoday tariff convention, declared an organized fight on an alleged small group of politicians said to be holding up the American valuation clause of the tariff bill, appointed a committee to confer tomorrow with majority bers of the Senate Finance Committee, heard reports from special committees appointed to canvass House and Senate leaders this mornon all local organizations and individuals to urge upon their representa-tives in Congress immediate action on Secretary of Commerce, is president.

The necessity for adequate tariff lustry during the readjustment period from the importation of cheaply made foreign products, and American Labor from the evils consequent upon reduced standards of living were urged upon the convention today in a mes-sage sent by Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation. A basic weakness in the present tariff policy is, according to Mr. Schwab's charges, affecting injuriously the whole industrial fabric of the na-

Wages Are Affected

His statement said in part: ctuations in foreign exchange are playing havoc with wages, prices and orders. Because our present tariff laws were framed at a time when foreign moneys were normal, they are today actually inoperative as far as protecting Labor and industry or vielding revenue are concerned."

"Last year," continued his state-ent. "Congress passed a bill restricting immigration to protect the American worker from the millions of foreigners who would have flooded in wages. But what advantage is there today to the American worker to have restricted immigration, if through defects in our tariff, the products of these millions of men and women abroad are now glutting-our women abroad are now glutting our workers out of their positions? What better employment insurance could we have than a tariff law, which insures the American worker his job in competition with the workmen of the world?

New Standard Is Asked

We have American standards in everything but our tariff. Today, in live way of doing this is by subards of foreign values. This is the generator at Queenston is now on full proposed to Congress two years ago. WAR-TIME HOMES essence of American valuation which load. All tests have been made and The league bill was prepared by men

ning to swing away from its tradiy of the agricultural interests, cially in Texas and Mississippi, vere protesting against the inequalities of the present schedule of free raw materials, and asking for more adequate protection for their prod-uce which is subject to foreign com-

CALLED NECESSARY the American valuation plan is necssary to prevent incomplete and in correct appraisement of goods such Charles M. Schwab Says Fluctuations in Foreign Exchange
Are Playing Havoc With Prices and Wages of Labor and that the information of foreign market value is really inconsequential in comparison with the great bulk

EMPLOYMENT AID FOR **RUSSIANS IN AMERICA**

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (Special) -In order to find work for the many Russians now in the United Russia, a Russian refugee employment corporation has been estabing, and adopted resolutions calling ity has been indorsed by the Amer-tary. ican-Russian Chamber of Commerce, of which William C. Redfield, former Many Russians now seeking employment have been sent here since 1914 protection to safeguard American in- in various capacities by the Russian Government, in connection with its war contracts, and have since then gained business experience and a fair knowledge of the English language. Many, too, have taken out naturaliza-

tion papers.

The corporation believes that American manufacturers and merchants interested in trade with Russia should welcome the opportunity of securing the services of such Russians who could be used as a valuable link between American producers and Russian consumers when trade between the two countries is resumed.

AMERICAN VALUATION

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 31-A counterattack against American importers son Anti-Narcotic Law. These men who, he said, have waged a campaign go about their business quietly and As examples of this, Mr. Schawb against the American valuation pro-efficiently and we have never heard visions of the Fordney Tariff Bill, was of a single one of them being accused ince of gold in the United States launched here last night by Joseph W. lay pays the American worker for Fordney (R.), Representative from

boiled down to one little undeniable service law by act of Congress. The statement," he said. "The American producer wants an effective tariff measure and the importer wants an ineffective, unenforceable and inadequate tariff measure. The American producer, the man who furnishes em ployment to American labor, is the direct competitor of the importer.

"Industry is at present languishing under a low tariff measure and by some strange line of reasoning the importers who are profiting under the present system state that if you make a change you will retard business im-provement. In reality a change is a prerequisite to business revival."

POWER INCREASED BY NIAGARA FALLS PLANT

TORONTO, Jan. 31 (Special)-The oivil service." my opinion, the hour has come when we should put American standards in benefits of the great hydroelectric our tariff laws. The simple and development plant at Niggara Fails development plant at Niagara Fails

people, for our business, exactly what the gold standard did for our currency. It will prevent the cheaper currencies of the world from saddling second generator will be started and the second generato According to Sir Adam Beck, chair- service classification and salary sched-Mr. John Kirby, president of the Southern Tariff Association, told the convention that the south is begingenerators 3 and 4 will be ready next lished, Mr. Marsh explained, and each September and will be contributing department has been allowed to have \$1,000,000 each to the cost of the development.

Beer Resolution Tabled

adequate protection for their produce which is subject to foreign competition. The south is realizing, he said, that the tariff is an economic and not a political question, with protection necessary to equalize the

MARGOT ASQUITH DELIVERS FIRST OF AMERICAN READINGS

Wife of Former British Premier Is Introduced by President of a position requiring the same duties and qualifications and carrying with it of Columbia University to Appreciative New York the same degree of responsibility." "Our work in the federal civil serv Audience-Believes Prohibition Is a Good Thing

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (Special)-| and that, therefore, she would read. Margot Asquith, wife of the former

She announced as her subject, "My
Last Adventure in the Sporting
World." The women in the audience land on Monday and delivered the first of her series of readings from manuscript of her unpublished second volume on "People, Politics and Events," before a representative attendance of men and women who packed the New Amsterdam Theater to its capacity

sident Nicholes Murray Butler lumble University, in his introon, said that what Mrs. Asquith give Americans would come out fullness of information, experiand observation, " and that she "make a new link" in the rela-

Prohibition Favored

MEW YORK, Jan. 30—Willing to comment upon almost any topic except politics and Premier Lloyd George, Mrs. Margot Asquith, wife of Herbert H. Asquith, former British Prime Minister, arrived on the Carmania tonight for her first visit to the United States. Her disinclination to discuss politics was attributed to being "out of touched," she said, "by your a." In the severely articulated ther pronounced British acased that she had both a and a daughter who spoke NEW YORK, Jan. 30-Willing to

cost of producing in this country and CIVIL SERVICE ADVISED FOR

National Service Reform League Urges That Employees Former Russian Minister of A report was also submitted to the Should Be Granted Positions by Examination to Obviate Opportunities for Political Influence

That all prohibition enforcement em- constant watch. Civil Service Reform League, which is supporting the bill making such provision, recently introduced into the United States Senate by Senator Thomas Sterling (R.), of South States, as a result of events in Dakota, and into the House of Representatives by George Holden Tinkham ment corporation has been estab-lished through the efforts of the expects this measure to go through, Russian Aid Association and its activ- according to H. W. Marsh, its secre-

"The league is working for the con petitive classification, under the Civil Service Law, of many positions now exempt, including federal prohibition enforcement agents, one of the most important classes of positions," Mr. Marsh to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "As it is now, those agents throughout the country are, for the most part, appointed for political reasons and they re often men with criminal records. Since prohibition is a law, it should be honestly and efficiently enforced. This, we believe, will never be accomplished until enforcement agents are chosen through the merit system.

Inefficiency Charged

"Our friends in the Anti-Saloon League fear that a civil service examination is impracticable as a means of securing good men for this work For demonstration of the practicabil-PLAN IS DEFENDED ity of the civil service examination for this type of position we have only to turn to the employees engaged by the government to enforce the Harriforce employed to enforce the Vol-stead Act is honeycombed with in-17.22 hours of labor as against 50.16 Michigan, chairman of the House Ways hours in Great Britain, 95.5 hours in Japan, 117.31 hours in France and Was Committee.

"The whole controversy can be was selected and built up through civil and many controlled was selected and built up through civil and many civi Sterling-Tinkham bill or some similar

Revision Is Needed

"We are also urging that all postceivers of the land office, in order to time past. eliminate political considerations and wire pulling. We realize that we canto go ahead by slow steps. Besides the bill to classify prohibition enforcement employees, we have a bill before Congress, introduced by Charles

bach bill for reclassification of civil insolvency. service employees and revision of the salary schedules is a step in the right pense of receiverships from American standards of are now at the service of the people direction, although it is less sweeping shoulders of the depositors. value for the present archaic stand- of Ontario. The 55,000 horsepower than the bill which the league itself he generator is in commercial service. of long experience either on the bench From tomorrow on the Queenston or as civil service administrators or

> New positions have been estaband salaries, until now it is found according to the report of the Congressional Joint Commission on Re-DENVER, Jan. 31—The Denver City classification of Salaries, March 12, be collectible by sale of the estate. Souncil last night voted to table a reso-1920, that there are 105 pay roll titles 1920, that there are 105 pay roll titles now in use for employees whose actual duties class them under the title 'senior file and record clerk."

> > Many Backward States These embrace such titles as: addressograph operator, auditor, boss painter, telegrapher, production ex-pert, stenographer, skilled laborer, trouble chaser, telephone operator and mail messenger. These positions are paid at rates from \$1000 to \$1800, the report says, "all performing work of a position requiring the same duties

> > ice has become quite technical, due to the fact that improvements in the existing system must be made." said Mr. Marsh, "but when we come to the 38 states that have never had any civil service laws at all, we are back in the old pioneer days, in which George William Curtis and Carl Schurz were working for establish-10 states have such laws. New York was the first State to adopt the system, in 1883, and her civil service law has been in good shape ever



DRY ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (Special)-| service reform organization here on

ployees be put under civil service field representative into every new lo-"Our program includes sending a regulation is urged by the National cality where any sentiment on the subamination system for the appointment provided by civil service laws should be easily adaptable to the conditions peculiar to any administrative tives were permitted to take part. positions and it should apply to every position in the civil service of the nation, every position that has nothing questions of policy, such as are settled by the voice of the people as expressed popular vote. For example, whether the streets of New York are kept clean efficiently is a matter largely determined by application of the merit system through civil service laws. Street cleaning in a big city is a technical head who should be chosen by a com-

petitive examination.' Mr. Marsh noticed a trend toward stabilizing employment of city officials and cited the city manager plan, which has been adopted in Cleveland, O., in the interest of efficient, expert city government, as in line with civil service reform.

INDICTMENTS IN CASE OF CLOSED

tions contained in the indictments, it the time of Peter the Great. was stated, will be withheld pending

former employees at the Cosmopolitan however Trust Company, which was closed straighten out the general econ present scandalous situation cannot some months ago by order of the situation. Were there no other but be cured without the passage of the Bank Commissioner, were present at economic the grand jury hearing recently.

well as thousands of other public em- The bank's accounts have been under ployees, including collectors of cus- examination by agents and examiners toms, United States marshals, and re- of Bank Commissioner Allen for some

It has been reported that similar in vestigations will be conducted in connot do this all at once and are willing nection with other Boston Trust companies that have been closed by order as follows. of the Bank Commissioner.

One bill just proposed in the Legis-E. Townsend (R.), Senator from Mich- priations to cover the expense of liquitake place? The motive is this: busiigan, to put the postmasters under dating the five closed banks, on the ness considerations. Second, what are The league believes that the Lehl- responsibility in connection with the vist rulers to accept eagerly the invi-

This would remove the heavy

SUBJECT TO TAXES

ROCK ISLAND, Illinois (Special)held that houses purchased from the United States Housing Corporation and upon which the corporation holds mortgages, cannot be sold by the county treasurer for delinquent taxes. If the ordinary property-owner said he did not have money to meet such assessment, the tax would constitute

joined such proceedings against properties built by the housing body. Congressmen in the districts affected are attempting to have Congress appropriate funds to meet all such obligations and thus clear the tax muddle and title to thousands of properties throughout the nation, particularly in sections where war workers were congregated during the munitions rush period and for whose personal comfort the government became responsible.

FORMER EMPRESS IN LISBON LISBON, Jan. 30-Former Austrian

Empress Zita has arrived here on her way to Funchal, Madeira Island, to join the former Emperor. The children of the former sovereigns. Prince Otto, Archduchess Adelaide, Prince Felix, Prince Carl Ludwig, Rudolph have also reached Lisbon from Switzerland.



AMERICA WARNED

Foreign Affairs Tells Civic Soviet Propaganda. Federation That Soviet Hopes Pri-Amur Government Note to Gain by the Conference

ject has been worked up, to assist in organizing and bringing about, by Left wing of the Constitutional-Dem-nikoff, a member of the special delelegislation or otherwise, perhaps by ocratic Party, in an address before city ordinance in some cases, an ex- the National Civic Federation at the Hotel Astor, this afternoon, warned of government employees. The sys- America against participation in the proposed international conference at Genoa if the Bolshevist representa-

In no uncertain terms this man, who is credited with having been largely responsible for the overthrow to do with the determination of broad of the Tzar's government and for the establishment of the Kerensky régime, decried the possibility of keeping the Bolsheviki in power. "The loan they ask for," he said, "is needed for a temporary upkeep of their much dilapidated machinery of domination. Continuation in power is their only aim, job and requires an expert at its which would even remotely menace that aim. Ignorance alone, or a hidden sympathy with the Bolshevist experiment, can dictate the policy which would give a new lease of life to the dying Bolshevist régime."

Political Question Seen

Professor Miliukoff explained that the Bolshevist rule is nearing its logical end, as the material resources upon which it rested are near exhaustion. He estimated that it would be naïve to expect that they would spend BANK RETURNED the credits secured for the economic reconstruction of Russia. Such recon-Four secret indictments were re- without the reestablishment of the perstruction he conceived to be impossible turned yesterday by the Suffolk County sonal security and legal order which grand jury in connection with the re- would safeguard lives and property. cent investigation conducted by that The Bolshevist régime, in his estimabody into the affairs of the closed Cos- elementary conditions of civilized inmopolitan Trust Company. Allega- tercourse which Russia possessed in

that, "No one would object to an inter-Twenty witnesses, many of them national conference which would, remotely, promise there could be no doubt as to par-It was understood that the charges ticipation in the conference. It is the \$1,700,000 for advertising. emanating through the office of Attor- presence of the Bolshevist delegates ney-General Allen, requested grand that makes the question a political "We are also urging that all post-jury investigation to ascertain how one, and accordingly subject to dis-nasters be put under civil service, as \$3,000,000 or \$4,000,000 has been lost. pute" pute.

Motives of Conference

Before America decides whether it should take part in the Genoa Conference Professor Miliukoff felt that three main points in the situation should be clearly understood. He outlined them

'First, what are the motives behind the decision of certain European cirlature asks the State to make appro- cles to urge that such a conference ground that the Commonwealth has a the motives that induce the Bolshetation to the conference? The answer to this is: the material and moral exhaustion of the Bolshevist régime Finally, will the result of the conference, if it takes place, correspond with the expectations of both parties, and how will it affect the general situaconference, if it takes place, will illus- the War Department to assign army The United States federal court has bridging the chasm between Bolshe-structure.

vism and civilization." Col. Alvin M. Owsley, national director of the Americanism Commission of the American Legion, discussed the problem of "revolutionary forces," and commented on the work

them. Conditions in Russia were described Kilpatrick. This officer was serving front. He was captured by was questioned closely by Bela Kun. being expedited.

At Moscow he was subjected to fur-SEABORNE TRADE ther cross-examination and then com-OF GENOA PARLEY mitted to prison as a spy. It was through the efforts of Secretary Hoover that his release was obtained last August.

Protests Against Decision

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (By The NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (Special)—Paul Associated Press) — The Pri-Amur N. Miliukoff, former Minister of For- Government of Russia in a note sent eign Affairs in the Russian Provi-today to Charles E. Hughes, Secretary by natural process we are emerging gation now in Washington, protested against the decision of European nations to meet with Russian Bolshevist envoys at Genoa. The note served never recognize any agreements contracted with and by Bolsheviki."

Declarations by Secretary Hughes and former Secretary Colby, the note said, "have been the best illustration of the fact that the United States Govconsecutive way a stable and firm policy toward Russia and Bolshevism." Mr. Kolesnikoff expressed the confidence of his government that the United States "will not attend this and they will not accept any condition conference," but would find other means of assisting the economical restoration of Europe "than an under-standing and cooperation with communistic authorities."

VETERANS' BUREAU BILL ADVANCED

Shipping Board Comes in for to want of business. With business Sharp Attacks in the House

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30-The indecarrying a total of \$494,304,238, most but I do not attach much importance of which is for use by the veterans' bureau, was passed today by the lieve any experienced shipper would House and sent to the Senate. tion, lacks even such primitive and the bureau the bill appropriated rates. \$377,474,622.

\$100,000,000 appropriation for the at different times. Recently there has The speaker went on to remark shipping board came in for sharp attack, the House defeating, 171 to 117, ment of cargoes from both the United a Democratic motion to recommit the States and Canada to the Far East. bill for the purpose of restricting the This is significant, and may mean a board's advertising expenditures to first step towards a gradual return \$500,000. In addition to \$900,000 car- to normal conditions all over the considerations involved, ried for advertising the board has world, a return that cannot come in available \$800,000, thus giving it full, however, until Europe goes to

of the board should receive a salary in excess of \$11,000, and limiting such tions in ocean freights is for every salaries to \$25,000, were adopted. Another amendment was adopted

stipulating that no part of the appropriation should be used by the board for publication of its own news-papers, bulletins or periodicals of any kind.

MORE INQUIRIES INTO THEATER COLLAPSE

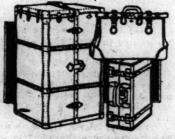
WASHINGTON, Jan. 31-The total of fatalities in the Knickerbocker Theatre collapse, police said today, probably will be reduced to 95, with 133 injured.

In addition to the investigation by the District of Columbia commissioners, the Federal Grand Jury has opened an inquiry. The coroner's jury, also investigating, has requested trate once more the impossibility of engineers to make a study of the

RUSSIAN GRAIN IS ON WAY LONDON, Jan. 31 (By The Associated Press)-Capt. James T. Scott of Atlanta, Ga., left London today for Reval as special representative of the of the commisison in dealing with United States Shipping Board to organize and supervise the handling of cargoes through the Baltic Sea for the a lien against the property and would from personal experience "outside American Relief Administration's be collectible by sale of the estate and inside of prison" by Capt. Emmet workers in Russia. Fifteen ships, according to an announcement today by in France with the field artillery be- the London office of the Relief Adminfore he joined a Red Cross unit on the istration, are now on the high seas bound for Russia each carrying an General Budenhy's troops at Novo- average cargo of 250,000 bushels of Alexievka and taken to his headquar- grain. The dispatch of additional parters for interrogation. Later on he ties of relief workers from London is

MACULLAR PARKER COMPANY





NTIRE line of these famous E Wardrobe, Steamer and dress trunks, English Kit Bags, Suit Cases, etc., for both ladies and

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OFF

333% Discount-Effective to March 15

The Old Home with The Young Spirit

BETTERMENT AHEAD

Eloquent Lesson for Shipping World Is Read in Events of 1921 by Freight Traffic Manager of the White Star Lines

MONTREAL (Special)-"Signs of improvement now visible indicate that from the crisis brought about by industrial prostration in many countries following the war," said A. C. Fetterolf, freight traffic manager of the White Star and associated lines, who notice that "the Russian people will came to Montreal from New York recently to consult the company's officials here on freight prospects for the coming season.

"I believe that improved conditions in the seaborne trade of the world ernment is the only power in the may be expected to appear before the world that has followed in the most present year ends," Mr. Fetterolf said. "I do not look for any rapid improvement in freights. Freights cannot move faster than business grows, and business must make a slow recovery. Looking back on 1921, we have before us an eloquent lesson for the shipping world. It is that while half the merchant ships of the world are laid up for want of cargoes, the old, strong, dependable companies have been able to keep most of their tonnage in commission and to maintain services of the greatest benefit to shippers.

"Unstable rates are the most disturbing specific factor in the freight situation. Uncertainty of rates is due enough to keep the world's tonnage reasonably busy, rates will become firmer. Reports have been printed that forwarders have held back shippendent offices appropriation bill, ments in hope of recessions in rates, to this. When goods are required they move. Therefore, I do not behold back shipments for bargains in

"Improved conditions in ocean car-Some of the items making up the riage usually appear in given trades been some improvement in the movework, and Russia comes back to her Amendments directing that not old place as an exporter and immore than six officers or employees porter. Meanwhile, the best way to encourage a return to normal condiproducer and shipper of goods to speed up shipments whenever and wherever possible, and to cooperate with the reliable steamship companies in maintaining rates that will bring a proper return on the capital they have invested, and thus insure continued maintenance of adequate, dependable tonnage to move the transocean commerce of the country."



NOVELTY WEAVES

Perhaps no article of men's apparel gives so smart a note as thosen waistcoat, and the Jaeger selection - for street or sport wear—combines the desired ments of smartness and warmth of pure wool for present wear.

In dark heather and Oxford mixture—dark grounds with lighter figures and stripes, and out of the ordinary.

That after-school appetite is easily and safely appeared with fresh Holsum Bread. It's all wholesome, good, thoroughly baked. Delicious. The wax-sealed wrapper insures absolute cleanliness. Your kiddies should like Holsum Bread.

HEYDT BAKERY SAINT LOUIS

AMERICAN BAKERY CO.

TRADES BY FILMS

Commerce Plans to Send Industrial Motion Pictures to Various Foreign Countries

Carrying to foreign countries the uthentic story of American industry brough motion picture films is now

and, has been considerably hamby some firms sending out definition for cooperation between them."

British manufacturers, howerecognizing the general adverse of depression," the report continues, "Similar campaigns in former periods of depression," the report continues, "and outlined firms, have enlisted growth of unionism and the adoption by it of more extreme measures in the periods of prosperity which followed, and there is no reason to be insent of Commerce, therefore, the periods of prosperity which followed, and there is no reason to be ilieve that the result of this campaign will be different. Campaigns of this nature are leading to oppression by employers and are playing into the hands of revolutionary elements.

"The road of anti-union coercion appears to us to be dangerous. It will be different."

Les, a union of matha Strikers to Return OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 31—More than 1000 striking members of the Amalogamented Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America at a union mass meeting last night voted to call off the strike effective in local packing plants since Dec. 5. The resolution ending the walkout was passed almost unanimously, according to local leaders.

A recent referendum on calling off the strike showed workers throughout the strike showed workers throughout the country overwhelmingly against such a step.

is week with filming of o of agricultural ma-

of American manufacture of American manufacture of Manufacture of most formulated one of the primary the films, therefore, will matrate the fact that the matrate the fact that the matrate the fact that the matrate of the manufacture of the matricular of the manufacture of the products of the manufacture of the products of th

DON LIVINGSTON BUYS CORN FOR RUSSIANS

TELLING STORY OF EMPLOYER'S URGED TO AVOID "ANTI-UNION COERCION" AIRPLANE INDUSTRY

in Dealing With Various "Open Shop" Movements and Utmost Cooperation With Workers

New Jersey's most prominent busi-from Omaha this morning that the ness men, members of a committee union forces in that city had voted to go back to work and were applying operiment of Commerce in cooperation with manufacturing interests.

The program to a reputative of The Christian Science interest of the Cooperation of the Work of the Cooperation of the Work of the Cooperation of the Workers in the recent referendum. Outside of the New York City administration, until for their jobs.

Another factor was the light vote in the recent referendum. Outside of Congress for the regulation and detection of the New York City administration, until former bartender and a clerk, banked over a million dollars through profits of from 66 per cent to 400 per centover various "open shop" movements, and to cooperate with the workers in strike according to Depuis Lore on Strike according to D of industrial relations of the New for their jobs.

and Domestic Commerce, is the road of constructive achievement with advertising advantage, and force by reason of government val.

The constructive cooperation between of workmen, and a third is that of the "open shop." This last movement, in the opinion of the committee, is "undermining the confidence of labor in employers and ruining the foundation for cooperation between

appears to us to be dangerous. It ought by all means to be avoided."

The committee strongly urges the maintenance of personnel departments

products in the maintenance of personnel departments in all big industries, and proposes the amployment of experts in the problems of employers and employees.

"The announce it the department is cooperation has from all lines of the efforts of all concerned," the report concludes, "should be directed toward devising measures for the regularization of industry and reduction all parts of the and prevention of unemployment."

Stockyard Strike Is Ended

CHICAGO, Jan. 31 (Special)—Defections from the ranks of the strikers in the meat packing industry of the middle west caused the headquarters of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America today to declare it unwise to continue the strike. In a letter sent to the various district heads in 20 important cities, the international executive board advised a referendum vote to call it off. The strike started December 5 one of the chief contributing

the sentence of 48 hours in jail which he imposed in contempt of court pro-he imposed in contempt of court pro-ceedings last Saturday upon Chief of 35 eastern lines who have gathered to with the provisions of the act. This phase was to me recently by a to me recently by the representatives of the empty and the recently by the representatives of the empty and the recently by the representatives of the empty and the recently by the representatives of the empty and the recently by a to me recently by the representatives of the empty and the recently because the recently by the recent to me recently be a to me recently by the recent to me recently be a to me recently by the recent to me recently be a to me recently by the recent to me recently be a to me recently by the recent to me recently be a to me recently by the recent to me recently be a to me recen

Judge Odlin, however, granted a stay of sentence to not later than March 18, saying he did this so Chief Shanton would have time in which to present his case to President Harding.

Referring to the action of Governor Reily and the other officials and friends of Chief Shanton, Judge Odlin said their action was "probably the most unusual accurrence" in the his-tory of the federal court.

Former Agent Pleads Guilty MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 30-Joseph P. O'Neill, formerly in charge of the conceal a transaction for 1500, ga

throw away are ds want more

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 31-Some of factors to this action was a repor

of the Bureau of Mines, who The report showed that there are locals, claiming 25,000 members, did

The executive board, in its letter, ecommended that "the strikers assemble and declare the present strike at an end, for we can see no hope of victory at this time, but the packing house workers should continue the work of their organization."

Miners' Wage Cuts Proposed SYDNEY, N. S., Jan. 31-Wage cut recommendations planned by a con-ciliation board were ready for the consideration of the district board of the United Mine Workers of the Maritime Provinces, which was called to meet U. E. Gillen of Toronto, chairman,

and Col. W. E. Thompson, on the The report was written after a survey of nine months. It has been approved by the executive committee and adapted by the trustees of the state chamber.

board as representative of the British Empire Steel Corporation, were reported to have agreed upon a 20 per cent out for contract miners and a 15 per cent cut for other employees. This would make the minimum delice. would make the minimum daily wage \$2.85. Mayor J. Ling of Waterford, as the miners' representative, was reported to have prepared a minority report in which he held out for a 14 per cent reduction for the contract men and \$3.50 daily minimum wage for the other workers.

Walkout Follows Wage Cut-BERKELEY, R. I .. Jan. 31-Emoyees of the Berkeley mills walked out today because of wage reductions. The mill is part of the Goddard group and employs 450 persons. This concern was among the first in the State to an-nounce a cut in wages.

EFFORT TO BRING RAIL WAGE CUTS TO GO ON

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (Special) — There will be no abandonment of the policy assumed by the railroads to

Gov. E. Mont Reily had joined with was thought that some persons might was thought that some persons might misinterpret their motives in accepting a resumption of these meetings with the men. This opportunity for the renewal of negotiations, it was will largely follow them in the confusal today the judge declared he did said, was due to the efforts of Herbert trol and regulation of interstate theorem. not have the power, and that even if he possessed it he could not exercise if without belittling the dignity of the without belittling the dignity of the conferences, he was in Porto Rico. representatives in touch with repre-sentatives of the executives.

Development of Air Navigation Reported Favorably From Senate Commerce Committee

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (Special)-

In an accompanying report, Wesley or of the Bureau of Mines, who three roads open to employers. One locals, claiming 25,000 members, did not vote.

The report showed that there are locals, claiming 25,000 members, did not vote.

The executive board, in its letter, ernmental regulation is sought, "priernmental regulation is sought, "private initiative in the development of the industry is to be guided, rather than coerced."

Senator Jones pointed out that the "real problem" confronting the pro-posed bureau of aeronautics is to make air navigation safe and to con-

vince the people that it is safe.
"We are impressed with the lack of development here compared with possibilities and compared to the progress of the industry in other countries," Senator Jones said in referring to the failure of the United States Government to foster the infant industry which proved its worth during the world war.

Importance of Industry

"Other nations have grasped the importance commercially and as a means of national defense," he continued. "We should delay action no longer The foundation should be laid for active help in the development of this industry. Your committee is anxious to aid in passing legislation under which aviation will grow and prosper. We have not felt justified in placing so much power on a governmental agency as would be granted by the original bill. We feel it would be better to be liberal at the start than to be restrictive. Private initiative may be crushed in this industry as in any other and in our judgment it should be as free as possible to bring the success we all hope for."

Senator Jones declared that it is really in its infancy and capable of business completely under federal control, adding that this "emphasizes the character of the business and the need for legislation."

The report points out that the bill is "beginning of a basis of a system that we trust will aid in making air transportation safe and that will lead to uniform rules of air regulation in pilot licensing. We have sought to leave private initiative as free as may be, and to avoid promoting private

Uniform Laws and Regulations

The bill gives the Secretary of Commerce, through the Commissioner of a bureau of aeronautics, power to regulate and control civil aircraft engaged in flying over government property, leaving intra-state flying to the control of the states. It is hoped

legislation at an early date.

Women's Gloves Reduced

Kidskin and other leather gloves throughout our entire stock have been marked at a lower price level. This means that you will find all styles from wrist lengths to full dress gloves substantially reduced.

A Few of the New Prices

Tan and Brown Cape Strap Gauntlets. formerly 5.50, 4.50 Gray Strap Mocha Gauntlets. formerly 7.00, 5.75 8-Button Mocha Gloves in Gray and Beaver formerly 7.00, 6.50 6-Button White Glace Kid Gloves. formerly 8.00, 6.50

2-clasp Imported Kid Gloves of the finest quality.

(Main Floor)

formerly 4.50,

PLANS TO ADVANCE | PROFITEERING IN NEW YORK DOCK DEPARTMENT CHARGED

United States Department of Prominent New Jersey Business Men Advocate Caution Measure for the Regulation and Assembly Adopts Resolution Continuing Meyer Committee Which Has Been Investigating City Administration—Creation of Dock Commission Is Recommended

> ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 30—By a vote concern not maritime and owning no of 80 to 39, the Assembly tonight ships, leased pier 72, East River, at The creation of a bureau of aero-pautics under the Department of life of the Meyer Legislative Commit-1000 a year and sub-let it at \$101,-

> > tion" in the administration of the city's dock department were made in report submitted tonight to the Legislature and the revision commission by the Meyer Committee. Abolition of the office of dock com-

missioner, and creation in its place of a dock commission of three members are the chief remedial recommendaions of the committee.

Appointment of Members Under the proposed plan members of the commission could be appointed by the mayor, one from a list to be named by the maritime interests, one from list to be submitted by the Chamber of Commerce of New York City, and

one at will, who would be chairman. Changes in the law affecting dock financing are recommended so that all rental receipts shall be subject to appropriation by the city. recommendation is made that the charter and all laws affecting docks be revised to conform with the new plan. Power to fix rates of all rental charges is intended to be given to the commission. An efficient reorganiza-

police is suggested. The report, drafted by former State Senator Elon R. Brown, chief counsel to the committee, cited figures aimed to show that the city "loses or wastes more, than \$11,000,000 annually on the specious pretext of giving cheap acfact the commerce of the port is burdened with excessive charges

City Treasury Mulcted

"Profits are absorbed by middlemen, go-betweens, and favored individuals rather startling to have an industry having a pull with the department, while both the city treasury and the almost boundless development asking commercial interests are mulcted," and urging legislation putting the report declared, and charged "that lessees of the city's piers make enormous profits by sub-letting them." lessees paid the city \$1,495,717 and charged ships for berthing privileges

docks, were scored by the report as being "inefficient through the employment of untrustworthy persons and more excessive in cost than the police protection furnished the entire city."

While the report held that the docks are indispensable to the city's prosperity, and the city's ownership is an important factor, it declared that it is greatest public utility and as such has always been subject to the State's the peasants to cultivate wheat and potential control," the report added. other cereals and by helping them to

will be introduced in the Legislature, the report said.

FURTHER CREDIT TO GERMANY OPPOSED

AKRON. O., Jan. 30-The United States Government should neither extend any further credit to Germany resentative from Ohio, declared in an address here tonight.

"One of the propositions already made for the Genoa conference is that we extend further government credits to Germany," Mr. Fess said. "Germany already owes us \$11,000,000,000, commodations to commerce, while in and she has not been able to pay the interest on any part of it.

"We must go carefully in regard to the foreign economic situation. Europe is without ready money, abunsal employment of her people."

Favored for Collector

"On 24 piers," said the report, "the assess paid the city \$1,495,717 and arged ships for berthing privileges 5,685,000."

"The Maritime Shipping Company, a senators from California."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30—Rex B. Goodcalling Trades Employers Association and the Building Trades Council. Such efforts, it was said, had hitherto failed, because the unions regard the committee as being partial to the employers.

COPING WITH THE OPIUM QUESTION

Governor of Province of Shansi Establishes Office in Taiyuan for Examination of Officials

PEKING, Jan. 4 (By Mail)-In order to suppress the opium evil in the Province of Shansi, Governor Yen Hsi-Shan has established an opium smoking examination office in Taiyuan for the examination of all military and civil officials of the Province. It has been decreed that all these officials must present themselves for a medical examination as to whether they are using opium at least once a week. After four successive examinations, if all is well, the officials will be given certificates showing that they are not smokers nor morphia injectors.

In order that the various district magistrates and other officials outside of Taiyuan may be examined, they will be transferred to Taiyuan for a month's stay, according to regular rotation. Other stringent measures have been

taken in Shansi to cope with the a matter of vital concern to both oplum question and very severe pen-State and Nation. "It is the State's alties are inflicted.

Every effort is made to encourage Bills intended to carry out the grow grain the campaign against recommendations of the committee opium is immeasurably helped.

HOUSING SHORTAGE RELIEF BILL READY

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (Special)-A bill has been introduced into the state Senate which provides in part that "every life insurance corporation, foreign or domestic, transacting business in this State, may purchase land nor cancel Germany's loans, as may be in any city of the first class in this proposed at the approaching Genoa State, and on land in such city acquired tion and centralized control of dock conference Simeon D. Fess (R.), Rep- pursuant to any other provision of this chapter may erect apartment, tenement, or other dwelling houses, not including hotels."

This bill is the first of a series to be urged by the Lockwood Housing Committee in order to meet the emergency in housing accommodations in this city of which "there is overwhelming evidence."

Mr. Samuel Untermyer told of 10 new offers of cooperation which he had received from construction matedant raw material and credit, but rials concerns, architects and others, still possesses labor and industrial which, if accepted, will go far to further his scheme to erect model ization and reorganization for universal employment of her people." families.

Fresh overtures are being made to settle the dispute between the Building Trades Employers Association and the Building Trades Council.

Thandler & Co. Tremont Street, Near West, Boston

Obligation to Customers

The Importance of Special Selling Events

Each period of the year, each season of the year, brings around selling events which are of importance, events which should be, and are, looked forward to, and which become a part of the shopping and buying interests of a community.

It is, therefore, incumbent upon a mercantile establishment which seeks to supply the needs and the demands of its customers to be watchful of their interests and to supply such events, and to make them of increasing significance each year.

It is not an easy matter to assemble merchandise of a high character in good assortments, in sufficient quantities, and at the low prices demanded by these selling events.

However, most merchandising conditions are cyclical, repeating themselves yearly—and we feel it an obligation as merchants to see that we avail ourselves of these fortunate opportunities and a duty we owe our customers to place before them these buying advantages.

It is a cardinal policy with this house, that nothing in the market which would be of benefit to our customers should fail to be secured through lack of energy, hard work, or enthusiasm, and that we should justly be open to criticism should we fail to thus look after the interests of our patrons.

Chandler & Co., Inc.

LONDON (Special) - While the political horizon is clearer and full of continued inability to arrive at a settlehope in consequence of the settlement with Ireland, and the prospect of ous situation, the employers threatenhappy agreement at Washington, the ing to case a national stoppage. industrial situation at the time of

ng, and where men and women ssion of jobs there is a require all his strength in the imment by a responsible official of a mediate days to come to preserve intact the eight-hour day, to the consummation of which the energies of sounds its alarm.

nine hours that the cutting out of an well disciplined. our would leave the total product of the day's toll unimpaired.

Output Before War and After

Further, it is even urged against the unions in a number of instances that, between pre-war and post-war of many old-time colleagues. output, after allowing a proportionate reduction, in consequence of the shorter week, there is a considerable in favor of the former period. As this question has been, and still is, subject matter of controversy, the trades unions violently protesting that the figures are not in accordance with the facts, and as the Trade Union Congress has prepared statistics in support of its contention, further references might be left over until oth sides, employers and trades nions, have put all their cards on the table and the public has had an op-portunity of reaching its own con-

sion of an attack upon the nour day has provided the d International of Labor Unions a sch-needed opportunity of sounding trumpet call to arms, and appeals being sent along to trade union anches inviting them to send sapre-latives to a conference which it is

o lines of policy are to be pur-in the effort to create "organized position to the longer hours cam-aign"; the first by agitation and esolution calling upon the national Sir Charles E. Ellis, of John Brown

Hours Question a Large One

That the latter has given or contemplates giving consideration to the possibility of a campaign to increase the hours of labor is fairly certain in view of the statement made by John Hill, general secretary of the Boller-makers Society at a recent meeting. makers Society, at a recent meeting, to the effect that they could depend there was going to be a big fight on the hours question. Mr. Hill is a member of the general council of the Clydeside industry no less than \$20,000,000 in connection with the construction of ships. man a few years ago, and is therefore privileged, as indeed is any affiliated on, to introduce the matter at the

As for the British bureau of the Red As for the British bureau of the Red International of Labor Unions, the good people who constitute this high-sounding and seemingly influential body are no less than our good friends of the Communist Party, desperately endeavoring to make good by its usual methods of beating the big drum and sounding the trumpet call in the defense of that which it well knows to be ingrained in every fiber of the trade ingrained in every fiber of the trade onist. That the unions, and the on officials, will make a determined in an effort to maintain the -hour day can be depended upon.

The Red Leaders' Viewpoint The suggestion conveyed by the econd line of policy, determining a mourse of action on the possibility of the union officials taking no action, a stupid in the extreme, and could only be introduced to discredit and indermine the position of the duly accredited and democratically elected and democratically elected and democratically elected and labor Unions, that, if and when demand for an alteration of working on tracks.

The outcome of the discussions i If That Becomes Necessary, pating some of the criticism which might follow upon the executives recommendation to accept the agreement in regard to overtime, J. T. Brownlie,

"No Alternative but to Accept"

"Appreciating the gravity of the writing reveals nowhere a ray of sun-shine to brighten the atmosphere. Situation, and having regard to the in-the number of unemployed is ap-dustrial stagnation," says Mr. Brownsituation, and having regard to the inlie, "the fact that over 90,000 members constant feeling that employers are are unemployed and the severe finan-preparing to launch a further attack class strain to which the organization on their standards of living, if not has been subjected, and is likely to be in an attempt to cut down wages, subjected for some time to come," the then by increasing the hours of the working week. There is hardly a but to accept the agreement. It is in trade unionist but believes that it will the face of such a serious pronounce-

self-sacrifice of so many good and arrest men have been devoted for a Tom Mann is associated with the It is regrettable that the name of gathering, he having been invited to with what truth it is not known, preside; for Mr. Mann has only rebut employers assert that the predic-tions in regard to the granting of an eight-hour day have been falsified by events, that the reduction in hours cently resigned office in the organiza as been followed by a proportionate appreciate the position of the Amalgareduction in output, destroying, mated Engineering Union; he doubttherefore, the principal argument for less knows that what applies to his mines, the result of the higher price iron and steel industries which asked duction by the British Broken Hill nt up at the end of to others not so firmly established and

That he will use his power from the chair to permeate the gathering with a sense of sober responsibility (even has no authority in the trade union movement) is very much to be desired, worker and, one may say, rightly so and for which he will earn the thanks if the Commonwealth could live to 't-

BRITISH-CANADIAN LINER IS LAUNCHED ON THE CLYDEBANK

GLASGOW (Special) - The liner Montclare, for the Canadian Pacific Atlantic service, has been launched at Clydebank. The ceremony of naming the ship was performed by Lady Mc-Laren Brown.

The Montclare has a gross tonnage of 16,400 tons, and is a sister ship of the Montcalm, built in the same yard. that of John Brown & Company Ltd., Clydebank, and which was to enter upon service from Liverpool to Canada in the early part of 1922. A third liner, the Montrose, is at present in course of construction by the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Company, Govan, and is expected to be ready in the spring. The Montelare is fitted with oil fuel burning equipment and will be able to make the double journey without replenishing. She will

utives to resist any and all at-to increase the working hours; ship and prosperity to the Canadian second, in the event of the union Pacific Railway. If they read history cials refusing to take action, to they would not find anywhere a more ange for a rank, and file protest splendid record of perseverance, skill,

but add to it. Sir George McLaren Brown said the story of the Canadian Pacific Railway was the story of the making of a nation, a tale of high ideals and boundless courage. The company's vessels now sailed the seven seas. The company's development and success had been of tremendous benefit to the £20,000,000 in connection with the construction of ships.

Sir Thomas Fisher, general manager of the Canadian Pacific Steamships Ltd., said no finer work could be done anywhere in the world than in the Clydebank yard. In some ways the industrial prospect might appear dark, but it was not so dark as it looked. The outlook was far more healthy than firmly that the troubles of their competitors had yet to come. A visit to the country which was, and would always be, their great rival, had convinced him that the country was enjoying an entirely spurious prosperity owing to the inflation of the currency, a thing that must stop or the country would inevitably become bankrupt.

RAILBOADS USE MOTOR BUSSES CHICAGO, Jan. 31-It is no longer

LOREN MILLER & CO. 4722-28 Broadway Near Lawrence Chicago

TAFFETA For Spring is timely. CREPE. Our beautiful new-season dresses make one forget that we ever passed through a winter, so gay are they.

Brown, Navy and Black, at......\$19.75

LABOR ANTICIPATES hours is introduced, the same will be conveyed to a responsible union, or possibly a federation embracing a number of them, and a date arranged CONFORM TO NEW CONDITIONS CONFORM TO NEW CONDITIONS?

British Unions Seem Willing to Submitted to the rank and file (over whose concern the Reds exercise so much anxious thought) for acceptance or rejection on a ballot vote. Anticipated to the rank and file (over problem of Adjustment Being Solved by Irresistible Pressure of Facts and Letting Down of Barrier on Former Framer Countries May Help in Solution Pressure of Facts and Letting Down of Barrier on control by "militants," the goal of "so Former Enemy Countries May Help in Solution

> in regard to overtime, J. T. Brownite, president of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, explains that its continued inability to arrive at a settlement has created an extremely danger—thority are signs that the tide of low prices is sweeping up from the amployers threaten. partly reconstructed world and surg- outlook is not promising. ing over the tariff wall of the Com-

In this state the post-war crisis has been hastened by the introduction through a special court of a shorter working week of 44 hours and because of the determination of the Labor Government to keep wages up in deflance of the Board of Trade's recent award a lower basic wage. The severity the crisis may shorten the period reconstruction, and the logic of grim events is forcing itself under the notice of Labor, Recently, for example, a number of brick workers asked the court not to reduce the hours in their industry. If the general election in New South Wales, which seems pending, results in a Labor débâcle, there may be a replacement of hours and a cutting down of wages, with a consequent quick recovery in industry.

The Brightest Fact

Viewing Australia as a whole, the one bright fact is the resumption of nation has reached a grave stage. The unions have resisted the pressure of world competition and the delay in readjustment has accentuated the effect of that pressure. Australian public opinion has been largely with the self but today an unpalatable lesson of international dependence is being learned.

conform as speedily as possible to post-war conditions or be wholly sub-merged in the flood of old-world prod-ders (minimum). 6 2 ucts? Cannot the tariff wall go up still higher, even if it be true, as reported, that the representative of a foreign firm has boasted that his principals could leap a tariff barrier 50 per cent higher than at present? The answer would seem to depend in part upon the primary production of Auskets of the world when we pay 50 tralia. Opportunely comes the statement of James Frazer, chief commissioner of the government railways of this state:

"The ruling high wages and reduced ours are absolutely killing country development. The business of the railways is rapidly decreasing, while costs have increased enormously, so that than a million pounds. Production only 3,000,000 acres are being cultiyated this year.

"No mines are working in this country excepting coal, and the cost of coal to the railway department of this state has increased by more than 150 in anything like the same proportion They are relatively lower than they Parliament-"we cannot go on delibdeveloped.

of the special Industrial Court of New and workers by Mr. Hughes, when he South Wales, recommended to the pointed out that the government state government that the 44-hour could not go on building ships at Department, to the whole of the government and private sewerage works. and to the employees of the road con-tractors. Judge Beeby's decision, by an iron and steel authority, as to which applies to this state only, is in direct opposition to the attitude of the the cut in coal prices necessary to Full Commonwealth Arbitration Court carry on the iron and steel industry, which recently refused to introduce a was 25 per cent in each case, and it working week of 44 hours in Austra- was suggested that the wages should lian industry generally. The president of the Federal Court, Mr. Justice Powers, warned the workers that they could not compete with the products of countries working longer hours for

Some of the difficulties under which been laboring in competition with their rivals in other states, have been set forth recently in The Christian steel rods. Science Monitor, but a more serious. When it phase is the effect of the world pres-

The Store of To-day and To-morrow

Fur Clearance

French Seak, Sealine, and

Marmot Coals

All 40 inches long; some self trimmed, others in blended marten and natural

accoon; in values to

\$225; priced to clear

SYDNEY (Special)-Threatened in- | down. If they close entirely the num-

Against 44 hours and a high basic wage in this state, the factories of Belgium are said to be running two 12-hour shifts for a full six days and sometimes seven days a week. Recently an official of the government railways in Victoria, the state adjoining New South Wales, estimated that he could obtain Belgian rails, landed in Melbourne, at about £4 per ton below Newcastle (New South Wales) quotations of about £18. In the construction of new lines in Victoria, the engineer asserted that he would save about £400 a mile if he used imported rails. In addition, the Australian Prime Minister, Mr. Hughes believe that Belgium can produce steel at the present price and make a profit, he believes that Germany can do so. And the bars against German

Striking Figures

Striking figures were presented to own union applies with greater force of lead. In the iron and steel, coal him for a tariff board and anti-dumpand shipbuilding industries, the stag- ing legislation with exchange clauses. greatly relieve the conditions of the were said to be very seriously affected by Belgian competition, it was declared that the comparative costs in wages for a day of eight hours in the United Kingdom, the United States, and Australia were respectively: United United Aus-

States tralia Must Australian industries, then, onform as speedily as possible to ost-war conditions or be about the conditions of the Foundry laborers. 9 3

Fitters and turners.12 11 "From the figures you have quoted. nothing will save you," declared the be written in letters of fire. How can we expect to compete in the marper cent and sometimes 100 per cent a ton more than our competitors pay to produce an article? One of our people can live nothing like as cheaply as in Australia.

"I do not hestitate to say that what ever the government does there is only one real solution. If you cannot prowe are faced with a deficit of more duce an article at a price which will enable you to justify your existence erably. Where 5,000,000 acres (in New to encourage an industry is one thing; South Wales) were cultivated in 1916, to create such conditions as make the

"While the ministry is prepared to come to the assistance of this inper cent. Freights have not increased dustry"—the government later introduced anti-dumping regulations into

in debt from £10 to £15 on every ton turned, out.

was suggested that the wages should be on a sliding scale, rising or falling with the ruling price of steel.

Although the Broken Hill Proprie-

tary steel workers are at Newcastle, the coal center of New South Wales, it is estimated that the cost of coal delivered at the works is 21s. 9d. a New South Wales manufacturers have ton as against 15s. a ton at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, or a difference in coal cost alone of 20s. 3d. for each ton of

When it is understood that Welsh coal has been offered at Port Pirie, in South Australia, at 33s. a ton as against sure upon handicapped industry.

South Australia, at 33s. a ton as against the iron and steel industry, for the New South Wales coal at 38s., also example, the Newcastle works, which delivered, it will be seen that there are the greatest in the Commonis something wrong with Australian wealth, have already partly shut coal production and it will explain why

Australian collieries are losing their hold on the markets of New Zealand, Java and Singapore.

Secret of Coal Losses

The secret of failure is largely the past attitude of the coal miners, the harassing sectional strikes, and the cialization" of the mines; but lack of success has also been due to the fixed

lowed elasticity, and to the price-fixing by government. Recalling that in less than 10 months of 1921 there were 422 stoppages in the Newcastle and Maitland coal mines

and that the output of coal was reduced by more than three-quarters of a million tons, it is possible that the position is correctly stated by a northern colliery owner: "There is no doubt that these acts

to the point of ending the profitable working of the mines, so that the claim for the socialization of the industry can be realized. It is part of the aggressive policy of the One Big Union ideal to create turmoil with the object of endeavoring to prove to the public that present enterprise has failed or broken down."

The hope of some Australian coal April, which would give the Austra-South American market. Even in that event, however, cheap coal from China, products come down at the end of and the Welsh coal, may make the pace too hot for the New South Wales

Broken Hill Again Busy

As stated, the resumption of proand South Broken Hill mines will Although even the British ironmasters mining center and thus lessen unemis asserted that normal production would speedily follow a cut in the wages and a rise in hours. The depression in other mining fields has not yet lifted, though at Mount Morgan, for example, a satisfactory compromise with the men may be made.

Speaking in the Commonwealth Arbitration Court, prior to that court's refusal to bring in a 44-hour week, the representative of metalliferous mines summed up the position thus: "We are in the anomalous position that with the industry depressed, thousands of men thrown out of work, and the cost of living falling, we have to Prime Minister. "Those figures should meet claims for increased pay and for conditions which are going to increase the cost of mining enormously,"

There remains, in this brief review of phases of industrial crisis in the took the form of an "initiative" for Commonwealth, the question of the ompetitors is a country in which the Hughes and the state premiers have To judge by certain Zurich action. found the solution in the new fiscal against the zone treaty, it is most Arbitration Court plan, including an likely that many anti-French electors Appeal Court, which would fix the in German-speaking Switzerland are basic wage for Australia

The suggestion put forward by A. Beside these three future federal B. Piddington, a foremost authority plebiscites, several important canfrom the country is falling off consid- as a competitor, you cannot live, and of the Federal Basic Wage Commisin the Commonwealth and a member sion, is receiving attention. He urges last few weeks, in more than one of industry a mere hothouse exotic, is of procuring by law a living wage, and he roundly condemns the fixing of a most previous votings, these, too, basic wage on the assumption that the federalization of the whole system which the totality of the Swiss Naevery worker is married and has chil- working of the referendum. More dren. Instead he would so provide especially two recent plebiscites in that the single man received a fair Geneva and Berne have proved this basic wage and the married man and fact anew beyond doubt, the electhe man with a family received a fair torate having rejected reforms acdetermination in surmounting difficulmore mployers' plans. It is also proposed to call upon the general council of Trade Union Congress to meet and prepare for united action.

They are relatively lower than they parliament—"we cannot go on delibmore seven years ago. Under the presend of fools.

Wages must bear some relation to the dian Pacific Railway. He hoped it would not only maintain its prestige, but add to it.

They are relatively lower than they Parliament—"we cannot go on delibincreased payment out of a special conduction in surmounting difficulmore seven years ago. Under the presend of the man with a family received a fair increased payment out of a special conduction and recommended for adoption
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increased payment out of a special conduction and recommended for adoption
were seven years ago. Under the presend of the man with a family received a fair
increased payment out of a special conduction and recommendation in the history of the Canahave conducted the payment out of a s duction and paralyzing the country, cannot by passing resolutions affect more than 2,000,000 children who do which is going back instead of being those immutable laws which determine not exist, he would be able to help Extending Shorter Week

Readers of The Christian Science and children. A basic wage would the introduction of woman suffrage, then be a basic wage, built upon by although there had been sent in a petian endowment furnished by payments tion in its favor signed by a very large from employers.

the basic wage question is one phase, them. Not even Gustave Ador's appeal week be applied to the Public Works prices that left the Commonwealth is being solved by the irresistible pres- in its favor succeeded in saving the sure of facts, and the letting down on bill. As for Berne, it was a question August 1 of the barrier on goods from It is worth noting that an estimate former enemy countries may assist in the solution.

> Governor Baxter to Run Again AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 31-Percival P. Baxter of Portland, who as president of the Senate, became Governor last January on the passing away of Gov. Frederic H. Parkhurst, less than a month after his inauguration, announced today in a formal letter to the people of the State that he would be a candidate for the Republican nomination for a second term at the June primaries. rm at the June primaries

FORCES HOPEFUL

New Bill Would Delegate Power of Referendum to the Local taining to Prohibition wage standards which have not al-

> BERNE (Special)-Albeit a good people are being reminded almost conpar excellence of plebiscites." Numerlected with the traditional zeal.

shippers is the probability of a big ritories. The bill in question, which in favor. coal strike in the United States next is being supported by no less than 146,000 electors' signatures, is to enlians an opportunity of seeking the title one-tenth or more of the local electorate to demand a referendum on the introduction or, as the case may be, repeat, of a local prohibition law. After the deliberation of Parliament on the bill in question the whole the matter regardless of the Legislature's decision.

Movement Against New Duties

There is another "initiative" quite certain to obtain the prescribed minimum number of signatures: the one ployment. A number of the Broken directed against the raising of cus-Hill mines cannot yet resume, but it toms duties by the last session of the Swiss Chambers: The new customs law not having been submitted to the electorate, because the urgency clause had been applied to it, the opponents of the fresh high tariff are organizing the said "initiative" in order to bring about an ulterior plebiscite which might lead to alterations of the new order of things. A third referendum stands a good

chance of being put into shape, concerns the Franco-Swiss Treaty abolishing the "free zones" of Savoy and compensating Geneva for losses by granting her certain other economical advantages. Glad as the federal government and legislature were of this solution of the knotty conflict, the Genevans were far from satisfied. The local opposition to the new arrangement grew apace and the rejection of the compromise arrived at after a very hard struggle going to indorse the Geneva initiative. tonal and municipal referendums have been gone through during the

In Geneva the cantonal citizens remore effectively the worker with wife jected by an overwhelming majority number of inhabitants, and although The problem of adjustment, of which the local authorities had voted for

> ORNHOF SIGN WORK BROKERS BLACKBOARDS

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of erecting municipal electricity works on the Sanetsch as proposed by Municipal Councilor Robert Grimm, the Socialist leader and chief of the ocal department of public industrial works. The Socialist Party's executive, which is generally thought to dispose of about one-half of the local electorate, gave out the parole of "pro," while the bourgeois parties did Electorate on Matters Per not bind their members at all, and the Progressists alone enjoined the "con," Thus the proposed measure seemed likely to win the day; in fact, however,

it was lost by a considerable majority. This plebiscite showed again how many months have elapsed since the reserved is the attitude of the great last federal referendum, the Swiss masses of people toward bills necessitating heavy financial burdens. The fact that the erection of the municipal stantly that they live in "the country electricity work would involve the expense of not less than 40,000,000 ous cantonal and municipal votings Swiss francs was the chief reason of have taken place, some of which at- rejection. Besides, Mr. Grimm comtracted the attention of the whole Con- mitted a tactical failure by giving the are intended to restrict the output federacy, and very many others are in character of a political test to this course of preparation, the requisite question. He urged the electorate to signatures for the "initiatives"-i. e., vote for the plan as a sign of sympetitions for plebiscites-being col- pathy with the idea of socialization. To counteract Mr. Grimm's political A particularly great success attended arguments finally, nearly the whole the "initiative" for an anti-liquor law bourgeois electorate, being adversaries introducing local option. The gist of of a far-reaching socialization, voted the claim is to empower the cantons against the proposal. So the Socialist and communes to forbid the produc- Party lost the campaign, 8900 citizens tion of strong drinks within their ter- of Berne voting against and only 2100

RAILWAY VALUATION CALLED TOO HIGH

TOPEKA, Kansas, Jan. 30 (Special) -The Kansas Public Utilities Commission has begun the work of checkfederal electorate will have its say on ing the valuation of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad in Kansas, as it has been made by the engineers and accountants of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Eight years ago the work of fixing the actual physical value of the railroad properties was begun. The first tentative findings have just been submitted to the Kansas Commission.

From a cursory check of some of the items, the members of the Kansas Commission believe that the valuation fixed is from 10 to 50 per cent too high. This is particularly true as regards the values determined for the lands owned by the railroads and for some of the grading items. It is asserted that land adjoining the railroad right of way may be purchased now at acre figures much less than those listed as the actual values of the rail-

The valuation finally fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission comes the valuation for rate making purposes. The values were determined by states and when finally fixed will also be the basis for state and interstate rate making. From the cursory checking of the valuation the Kansas commission believes the values of the Rock Island are too high and it is preparing to make a complete engineer ing and accounting check of the aystem in this State with the expectation of protesting the valuation before the Interstate Commerce Commission.



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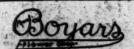
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LOOKING BACK ON MOROCCO DEBATE

Conclusion Reached That Former Governments Refused to Learn Lessons of Previous Uprising in Melilla District

MADRID (Special) - There are comin the Spanish Parliament is tedious and wearisome, and that it leads to owhere. There is a certain limited justification for such comments, but efter all, and though they go on for ks and it seems to be the pted idea that every deputy must arden himself upon the subject of Spanish enterprise in North ca, whether he has anything pervalue in this long-drawn-out rest of speeches and arguments in ich the worst traditions of the mish Parliament for verbosity to been marvelously maintained, is must come near to being the cord debate in point of length, and almost indubitably so when it is usidered that ere the Congresson and its outpourings the Senado outpourings the Senado

Yet on the whole it is well; it is little inclined has been anyone and consequence an part of either house, in the pidity in expression. which such politicians of former cabinet rank as Ortega Gasset and Alcala Zamora intervened. These are bound to happen in the conducted foreign chierprises, or the best, and that tomorrow see all things right again.

Which such politicians of former cabinet rank as Ortega Gasset and Alcala Zamora intervened. These are shrewd men, primed with facts; they do not talk nonsense and their criticisms are direct. The first named was severe in his condemnations of the loose way in which men that again.

em Rigorously Denounced nations of both the army ich he was awarp of the se of General Silvestre and in what measure he pie for it in the peculiar t high authority that was

Monte Arruit Felt Keenly

government neglect chiefly, in which ame of these sacrifices have had to be mide enhances the splendor of the conduct of the Spaniards.

Although the people are satisfied hat in the circumstances in which he pund himself General Berenguer ould not sand adequate relief forces

Resuming, Mr. de la Cierva said that at the beginning of the present campaign and the capitulation of the beleaguered Spanish forces, there is smaller conviction that the government bould have supplied him with the means if the urgency had been appreciated, and no conviction at all that such tragedies would have been possible if the precious governments of recent years had been audiciently intelligent and active in regard to these affairs of Morocco. Spain feels Monte Arruit keenly, and it will be an affair of bitter remembrance a hundred years from now whatever may happen to Morocco is the meantime.

Days of Dalliance Over

On the other hand less is now heard of the Blustering attitude of the army, and the military juntas which were so arrogant a short time ago. Of course they are still a formidable power and may remain one, but the debate has shown conclusively that it is much worse than was believed, and a continuance of the axisting state of things is impossible. The army will have to be remodeled and reorganized and it knows it. The days of dalliance

are over. Less and less also will one cause of her Morocco endeavor, there be justified complaints of tavored persons, liable for service in Morocco, being sheltered in government departments in Madrid and elsewhere, some having declared that if where, some having declared that if this had not been done there would have been men enough to go to the relief of Nador and Zeluan when the

relief of Nador and Zeiuan when the garrisons there were so sorely beset and had eventually to gurrender.

The Cortes comes apparently to a conclusion as to a protectorate on civil lines which probably in the long run will not differ appreciably from the conception of development and administration that Spain has held hitherto, even it she has not followed out the The Socialists would—theoretically— abandon Morocco, and some of the rad-ical Republicans might, though their leader, Mr. Lerroux, would see the thing through as keenly as any mil-itarist; but it is brought home to the mass of the people and politicians that the world is not what it was in the sixteenth century and that Spain has to do her business along with the rest. If she is a defaulter anywhere, she will have to suffer for it, and in this case, in prestige and the political and commercial points that have upon it, she would suffer keenly. She

Great Work for Spain to Do

The best Spanish thinkers realize that, with French policy and conduct toward Spain and others being what they are, of all the moments in Spanish of the whole it is well; it is biful if in Spain the most desirable, the could have been achieved in other way. It is in retrospection the value of the proceedings is appreciated. One notices then little inclined has been anyone and consequence—and a certain intre-

loose way in which men were sent to Melilla and arrangements made. John de la Cierva, the War Minister,

of negligence without some praise for those who deserved it, that it was not, good to hold back what might be grate-ful to public opinion when it was de-sirable to raise the public spirit and strable to raise the public spirit and strengthen the will to sacrifice on the part of those who were fighting. After all the army had accomplished a great achievement and the whole world had seen what a people of this vitality had been able to do without proper preparation. The government in the crisis had done all that was possible to produce the soldiers and the people had responded with their energy and vitality.

MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY vitality.

Isolation of Melilla

One of the very best of the multitude of speeches was that made by Mr. that between this and the other occupled parts of the zone there was a
wide space of separation containing
detacked positions which had always
been a great danger and had threatened to have sad consequences, as
eventually happened. He considered
also that it had been a great mistake
and allowing the considered
also that it had been a great mistake
and allowing the fundamental home rule
provision in the charter drawn up by
him.

The commission also agreed that
this Assembly, which will probably include the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and also the Board of
also that it had been a great mistake
and also the Board of
Aldermen with its 67 members, should
also the state legislatures had ratified the
amendment was passed by the national
amendment was passed by the nati also that it had been a great mistake to undertake the whole of this enter-prise with a conscript army em-bracing much of the native element, for this had been making the Morocco

and resource of the Spanish and soldiers. For honor and blunder. Military action now was indisent they have made supreme ces in a manner worthy of the ast traditions of Spain. In this at all events, Spain has nothlean from any other nation, the example of spain as not the civil might take its place. And there was no man who, as High Commissioner, could better exert the civil influence than General Berenguer, while as general in chief he had the marks to great prudence, thanks to merit of great prudence, thanks to which a second catastrophe, which might have finished everything, had been avoided.

Demand for Colonial Army Resuming, Mr. de la Cierva said that at the beginning of the present cam-

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would be the probabilities of trouble. That was the chief reason why Spain

even it she has not followed out the points on the Morocco coast, he said conception well. We shall hear much significantly, that would mean that less of abandonment in the future. on the opposite Spanish coast there on the opposite Spanish coast there would be more Gibraltars. "And then," he said, addressing himself to the Socialists, country in full barbarity there you can go and preach your doctrines to

> concerned Spain was that Merocco should be under Spanish domination or should be independent. Statement by Premier

Herenpon the Premier, Mr. Maura, ose to make one of his occasional statements, tracing the early procedure on the part of the government in the matter of the campaign and remarking that within 24 hours of its being sworn into office it had mapped! out the first cycle of the campaign one section, the fortification of Melilla and the securing of communication with it, being now completed. But after the savage ferocity that had been lisplayed by the Moore in the attack, it was realized that the Spanish operations could not cease at that. Just

according to Spanish inflicted on the tribesmen. In the of the zone, where there had recently been a rising, the Riffian rebels had been driven out, and, although it was

and these justified the magnitude of the army. The government had determined that, without prejudice to repatriation as soon as possible, the expeditionary army must remain in lorocco to complete the military work. For this the government needed the confidence of Parliament and of the country. They might be sure that no operation that was not absolutely necessary to the Protectorate would be conducted, and that the army would not be kept in Mo-rocco a day longer than was necessary

PLAN IS FAVORITE

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (Special)—The Charter Revision Commission has Zamora. He emphasized a point that adopted Comptroller Charles L. Craig's had not been made before, namely provision that the city government be

be empowered to establish, abolish, consolidate and modify departments after Congress had submitted the and positions in the city government; campaign every day more unpopular also in departments under the elected borough and county officials but that seem to out of the harangue in the are the proof of the courage.

A policy of possessing the Morocco take away from borough presidents and resource of the Spanish military error and an international and resource of the Spanish burden. For bonor and blunder will are state enalso in departments under the elected population of more than 100,000,000, borough and county officials but that had formally ratified.

charter, that borough autonomy should be preserved.

It was further agreed that the mayor should have power of veto over the action of the Assembly but that his veto could be overruled by a certain vote, probably two-thirds, of each branch of the Assembly; also that it have power to fix salaries of all city employees except elective officers and judges of the higher courts.

SOUTH BEND PLANS MASONIC TEMPLE

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Jan. 30-(Special)-A Masonic temple, to cost \$1,000,000, will be erected in this city. Organized Masonry of the city has subscribed for \$150,000 worth of comsubscribed for \$150,000 worth of common stock in the project and individual members of the Scottish Rite have subscribed for \$400,000 worth of 6 percent preferred stock. L. J. Oiller, vice-president of the Studebaker corporation, it is announced, will take \$200,000 worth of stock and divide it among himself and 15 other men. The temple will be 170 by 120 feet and will be equivalent in height to a six-story building.

ENGLAND HEARS OF EFFECT OF PROHIBITION IN AMERICA to make the final decision.

Sir Arthur Newsholme Reviews Process by Which Great Gives Statistics Showing Some of the Results

ticians of England, formerly principal medical officer of the local government board and recent lecturer on public health at Johns Hopkins University, has issued a valuable report on the effect of prohibition in America "when you have a and its relation to the problems of public control of personal conduct. The report is very timely, since the question is receiving increased attention in England, and it has been difficult to ascertain the facts, due to the press, and to the facts that the act did not go into effect until January, 1920, so that there has been a very short time in which to draw conclusions. It is, therefore, valuable at this time to review the process by which this change has come about in America.

In the preface, the author explains that the report represents the result of three years of study when he visited many parts of Canada and a large number of American states, from California and Washington in the west, to Florida in the south, as well as many eastern cities. He points out that those who base their opinions as to prohibition in America on what appears in most English newspapers would be astonished were they made to realize the revolution which prohibition has made, first locally and now nationally, in the life of the states.

Need for Britain to Follow

As a student of social questions Sir Arthur Newsholme believes that prohibition presents problems of supreme interest. He believes they "cut deep," affecting fundamentally the cian has taken out a permit. possibilities of social amelioration, and he expresses his conviction that since Britain will ere long be compelled to travel far in the American footsteps "if she is to recover expeditiously from her financial embarrassments and to hold her own in the struggle for national efficiency."

His conclusion is that "America can afford to hear with complacency G. K. Chesterton's jibe: 'Your country began with the Declaration of Independence and ends with prohibition.' For Americans prohibition is not a habit of mind, but a means to secure liberation from a great slavery; and if the will of the people remains constant, then America will have successfully carried through the boldest and most momentous experiment in social reform which the world has known.

States Individual Approval

after Congress had submitted the amendment to the 48 states, 45, with a

Prior to the National Prohibition actment was in operation in 32 states and the District of Columbia, covering 76 per cent of the total area and 57 per cent of the total population of the United States. Prohibition had for some 80 years been the policy of a section of the American public, and this policy had found favor with a steadily increasing proportion of the

American people.

According to Sir Arthur Newsholme the motives leading to this development are (1) the teaching in elemen tary schools, (2) the desire for clean politics. (3) the activity of the Anti-Saloon League, (4) the determination to make local prohibition effective, (5)

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Change Was Brought About in United States and

LONDON (Special) — Sir Arthur the pronouncements of the American Newsholme, one of the leading statis-medical profession, (6) the increased industrial efficiency where abstinence was enforced, (7) the desire to safeguard American soldiers, and (8) the special importance of abstinence for Vegroes. Within Constitutional Rights

> Sir Arthur points out in his report that the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States declares that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, but in 1887 the Supreme Court of the United States reports coming from the held that the brewing and distilling properties of the country, being subject to the police powers of the state, were not entitled to this guarantee. Later a Kansas court decided that prohibition is not confiscation, deprivation being of a privilege, no property being taken. The above de-

> > United States Supreme Court on November 10, 1890. The actual effects of prohibition are difficult to ascertain in such a short bility. period, but the author of the report states it as his opinion that not 10 per cent of former drinkers can now regularly obtain alcoholic drinks. He explains that numerous channels for the introduction of drinks still remain, and that the chief of these is Canada, which is rapidly going dry itself. The permit system, allowing for the use of alcohol for medicinal purposes, has been greatly abused, although it is significant that of the 152,627 physicians in the United States, 78 per cent, or approximately four out of every

Sir Arthur Newsholme further states that there is no evidence that no pation liveth to itself alone, Great prohibition has caused an increased consumption of drugs; and he quotes Dr. A. D. Bean, former president of the American Medical Association, who states that "the number of these cases (drug addicts) is very small compared with the number that were nade drug addicts by the free use of alcohol in the past."

hol and in 24 states not a single physi-

Far Less Alcohol Manufactured The decreased manufacture of alcohol is shown in the official figures issued by the federal government. New York State in 1915 produced 13,500,000 gallons; the amount for the year ending June 30, 1920, was only 924,000 gallons. The corresponding figures for Pennsylvania were 7,166,300 gallons in 1915 and 1,269,000 gallons in gallons for 1920.

The author states that the comdangerous to bandle, it is very expensive, and he believes that in over ine-tenths of the territory of the United States prohibition is being enforced fairly well. The greatest dif-ficulties have been in the eastern states which were brought into prohibition by the federal amendment and 919,693. Now Orleans stood large foreign population have made number of borrowers.
enforcement difficult.

From Idaho 3563 a

on its merits, that there can be no 040.

stances a majority will have

The author concludes that "in con munal life unrestricted individual liberty is impossible. 'Utility interpreted in its highest ethical sense should determine when coercion is to be applied' (Willoughby); and the reconciliation of liberty and government is to be attained by the governed being a willing partner in government, and thus 'obeying his own will, purified from selfishness.' When thus viewed, citizenship becomes the practice of Christianity."

FEDERAL AID FUND TO GIVE EMPLOYMENT

bilization of seasonable occupations was pointed out by Edward Eyre Hunt, Government. secretary of the President's conferoision, was later reaffirmed by the lic opinion remained keenly interested in assuming their share of responsi-

eral aid appropriation for the roadbuilding plan, and there was evidence of a general movement to do work this winter which, were it not for prevailing unemployment, would not have operations. been undertaken until next summer that contracts were being let on con dition that work begin at once. Manufacturers of road-building machinery. Mr. Hunt said, were reporting that orders which used to come to them five physicians, have refrained from taking out permits to prescribe alcoin April were received in December. thus making road building possible in the early spring instead of in sum mer, as was the usual custom.

The closing month of 1921, he said, showed an increase in the construction industry of 98 per cent over the corresponding month in 1920.

The Kenyon bill to establish a future federal policy of contracting federal public works when private industry is competing for the same men and materials and to expand public works during bad times, Mr. Hunt characterized as "the most important legislation before Congress as a result of the unemployment conference.

SPOKANE FARM BANK LEADS IN TOTAL LOANS

SPOKANE, Washington (Special)-A report submitted to Congress on Jan. 9 by Secretary of the Treasury 1920, while in the United States as Andrew W. Mellon shows that the a whole the figures for 1915 were 59. federal loan bank for the twelfth dis-808,210 gallons as against 9,231,230 trict, located at Spokane and serving the farm land owners of Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana, has modity of alcohol has become very loaned a slightly larger amount of money than any of the other felteral Asiatic labor, together with an appeal loan banks.

until October 31, 1921, according to with Indian sympathies. the secretary's report, the Spokane The Indians, so far, are taking their bank served 17,478 borrowers in the treatment with patience and confifour states, lending a total of \$50,- dence, hoping that the central authorwhere a lax public opinion and the and the St. Paul bank third in the and give fair play.

The final chapter of the report deals loaned \$12,129,110; from Oregon 3713 the satisfaction of the Indians, the at liberty applicants were loaned \$12,667.453; whole of India will send a protest to and its relation to the precepts of good from Montana 4954 applicants were the government demanding righteous government. Here the author de-loaned \$11,875,000; from Washington treatment, as laid down in the Peace clares that each case must be decided 5248 applicants, were loaned \$14,248. Treaty, for the social and political

ecting personal conduct, and that in IN KENYA COLONY

Open Hostility of European Settlers Toward Those From India Is Subject of Protest

LONDON (Special) - In British Colonial Office circles there is grave anxiety over the latest happenings in Kenya Colony, formerly British East Africa. A serious conflict of opinion has divided the colony into warring factions over the status and general position of the Indians. For many months the revolt has been spreading, and deputations have been sent to General Smuts asking his intervention TO 150,000 ON ROADS in the question, but without much result. Mass meetings have also been NEW YORK Jan. 30 (Special)-A held in many of the influential parts emedy for unemployment in the sta- of India in support of their fellow countrymen, and strongly worded pro-

The grievance of the white settlers ence on unemployment, in an informal against the Indians is a very old one, report on the progress made by the but it is only since the end of the conference during the eight weeks war, when East Africa was boomed since the publication of the first re- as a possible white man's country for port, at a dinner of the New York sec- former service men, that the grievtion of the Taylor Society. Mr. Hunt ance has been exaggerated. The new said that it was encouraging that pub- settlers are apparently jealous of the Indian merchant and, with little in the problems of unemployment and knowledge of the magnitude of the that industries were showing interest question, are seeking to oust the Indians from settlements. The Indians, it should be stated were the first to According to this report 150,000 men settle in East Africa. Moreover, they are now, or soon will be, employed as have been very successful as mer-a direct result of the \$75,000,000 fed-chants, and their initiative and enterprise has done much to open up the colony. In every way they have been law-abiding, and during the war played a very conspicuous part in the

Disaffection Increases

During recent weeks the quarrel has taken serious dimensions, and the disaffection is spreading to the natives. The new white settlers have called forth a bitter criticism from Sir Harry Johnson, who is one of the best-known authorities on East Africa, and one of the first colonizers, who says they are entirely in the wrong in their insulting attitude to the Indian; furthermore, they are undermining the good name and character of the British before the eyes of millions of colored people. The propaganda is entirely selfish, and carried on with utter disregard for all the best instincts of diplomatic rule, and reatment of its fellow citizens within the Empire.

The position has now reached a crisis through the white settlers ordering a boycott of the Indians. They are sending a deputation to Winston Churchill, the British Colonial Secretary, who intends seeing them early in the new year. The Conventions of Associations, who are responsible for the deputation, have issued the following manifesto to all white settlers: "The convention urges the district associations to carry out with the utmost rigor a determined and relentless boycott of Indians in the colony.

Reduction of Asiatic Labor Urged Other clauses in the conventions' resolutions refer to the reduction of for all merchants and retailers to From the date of its establishment sever their connections with any firm

ities in England will put things right hand, their leaders state that, failing From Idaho 3563 applicants were the complete settlement in England to welfare of the colored races.

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with broader selections, more artistic designs, than any previous February sale here—three whole floors devoted to living room, dining room, bedroom, breakfast room and sun parlor furniture in the height of the accepted decorative mode—at savings decidedly

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CLASS A AMATEUR CHAMPION

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902—E. W. Gardner, New York.

903—W. P. Foss, Haverstraw, N. Y.

904—J. F. Poggenburg, New York.

905—C. F. Conklin, Chleago.

905—E. W. Gardner, New OYrk.

107—Calvin Demarest, Chicago.

109—H. A. Wright, San Francisco.

109—H. A. Wright, San Francisco.

109—E. W. Gardner, New York.

11—J. F. Poggenburg, New York.

12—M. D. Brown. Brooklyn.

13—Joseph Mayer, Philadelphia.

14—E. W. Gardner, New York.

15—Joseph Mayer, Philadelphia.

15—E. W. Gardner, New York.

15—David McAndless, Chicago.

16—Corwin Hustin, Detroit.

17—Nathan Hall, Boston.

18—Corwin Hustin, Detroit.

19—David McAndless, Chicago.

19—P. N. Collins, Chicago.

1—Charles Hedden, Dowagiac, Mich.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (Special) -E. T. Appleby furnished the sensation of the second day's play in the Class A national amateur billiard championship at the Crescent Athletic Club match against T. H. Clarkson, also of between France and Scotland, at Paris for the new champions, each winning Match against T. H. Clarkson, also of between France and Scotland, at Paris to their matches with the greatest ease. Rew York, he broke the record of 139 on January 2, produced a hard, keen, The match between Fuller and Donald shot a moment later which, however for high run, made last year by game, the result being a draw of three McClave also counted toward their Charles Hedden, the champion, by points each. This speaks volumes for naking a run of 142. "This was com-biled largely by scientific balk-line lursing, combined with an occa-for, in the second half, the Scotsmen straight drive of the object ball along scoring and were constantly in the Jr., Columbia University Club, in lifted the puck disgonally from near the balk line from end to end of the region of the French line. The French straight games. The summary: table with considerable success, mainteam commenced brilliantly, but the taining his nursing through the entire Scotsmen, on the other hand, did not run. This record also carried with it settle down until the game had been provement over his form of the first the situation. A scrum in the French day, when he arrived to find himself "25" gave A. L. Gracie the opportunity to make a dash for the line, but he nexpectedly expected to play at to make a dash for the line, but he note. Neither was in first-class form, owever, and the contest required 32 sainings before a decision could be eached. The final score was 300 to 11. Clarkson showed little skill at position playing, taking the balls as and was not slow to take advantage of the first take advantage of the first take and the first take advantage of the first take and the first take advantage of the first take and take and the first take and take and

in the decay of the former Columbia University player. This was especially and control of play, which again and again was maintained by careful and brilliant collection of the match the try. The Frenchmen were subconded in converting the balk line for runs varying from 11 to 32. His final run was especially brilliant and as far as could be seen indefinitely professional compared favorably with professional compared

the present champion, by the one-sided score of 300 to 193, in a long-drawn-out and uninteresting game, which lasted 33 innings. Neither was in first-class form, the champion being entirely unable, except in a few rai-

ATHLETIC CLUB WINS AT SABER

E. S. Acel, Hudson Budd, and G. Bartol Take United States Junior Team Championship

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (Special)— ne junior saber team of the New ork Athletic Club, composed of E. S. sel, Hudson Budd and Grier Bartol, junior championship of the Fencers League of America weapon tonight at the new trmes of the Fencers Club, the teams of the Fencera d the Washington Square

the former 5—3. The summary:

New York Athletic Club—E. S. Acel defeated Paul Meylan 5—3. Harold wan Boskirk 5—2. Nikolas Muray 5—3. Arthur Muray 5—2. Hudson Budd defeated L. M. Schoonmaker 5—4. Paul Meylan 5—4. Harold van Boskirk 5—2. Pleter Myer 5—3. Arthur Muray 5—2. Totals—won 11. lost 7.

Fencers Club—L. M. Schoonmaker defeated Nikolas Muray 5—4. Arthur Muray 5—1. E. S. Acel 5—4. Paul Meylan defeated Nikolas Muray 5—4. Hudson Budd 5—4. Harold van Boskirk defeated Nikolas Muray 5—2. Hudson Budd 5—4. Arthur Muray 5—2. Hudson Budd 5—4. Total—won 9. lost 9.

Washington Square Fencers Club—Nikolas Muray defeated Hudson Budd 5—3. Grier Bartol 5—3. Pleter Myer defeated Schoonmaker 5—2. Paul Meylan 5—4. E. S. Acel 5—4. Arthur Muray defeated Paul Meylan 5—3. Hudson Budd 5—4. Total—won 7. lost 11.

SCOTLAND AND

International Rugby Football each winning three, while the other

PARIS (Special)-As anticipated, day, when in the course of his the international Rugby football match E. Abbot were the outstanding stars asse. He also utilized the were many times within an ace of high average, as he finished in progress about a quarter of an me in the seventeenth inning, hour. The home team kicked off and obtaining the average of 17 11-17. attacked at once. Before many kson took part in both games, minutes, Raoul Got was almost bedefeated in the first by E. A. r. who showed considerable im-

position playing, taking the balls as they lay and trusting to open play to gain points. His shooting improved toward the end but Renner was then too far in advance to be overtaken. The score by innings:

E. A. Renner—10 0 0 14 35 0 33 2 38 0 dell and D. S. Davies in close pursuit, and grounded the ball in an excellent position. Crabos, however, failed to kick a goal. Then the French defense received a thorough testing, and Gracie again specific to his position. On the passed the passed the passed in ches from but Liddell was grassed inches from Outside of the record run. the but Liddell was grassed inches from the line. Liddell's speed—he is a Scottish sprint champion—was in evidence at this point. At last the strength in his position play which the line is a Scotsmen broke through and a fine strength in his position play which

F. T. Appleby—3 8 0 0 142 8 12 16 18
11 1 3 4 32 0 0 46—300. Average—17 11-17.
iigh runs—142, 46, 32.
T. Henry Clarkson—3 8 16 4 0 12 3 2
34 3 0 5 12 3 10 30—145. Average—
19-17. High runs—34, 30, 12: Monday evening Eli Gardner fur-nished the first surprise of the tour-nament by defeating Charles Heddon, the came into the Scottish team at fullback in place of the Oxford University man, H. H. Forsayth, did much to pen the Frenchmen in their own quarters, but the home players re-pelled attack after attack. The French forwards had much the worse of matentirely unable, except in a few ral-lies, to get the balls in position for a that the Scottish backs were con-run, unless left in that position by his opponent. The summary:

E. W. Gardner—0 0 2 32 22 4 6 37 31 7

-1 2 4 14 1 31 0 2 1 8 0 4 2 12 2 0 5 3

12 30 9 5 18—300. High run—37. Average—0 3-38.

Charles Heddon—1 0 13 3 12 0 2 5 5

11 0 6 36 4 2 0 6 2 0 0 3 0 11 4 0 4 0

2 3 2 25 8 36—196. High run—36. Average—5 31-38. and, as the end drew near, the game became more and more of a scramble near the French goal. The end came, with the score unchanged, amid scenes of great excitement. Twenty-five thousand people were present, many of whom could not possibly see the

game. The su	mmary:
FRANCE	SCOTLAND f, Laurie
Cassayet, f	f. Laurie
Lubin, f	
Lasserre; f	f, Maxwell
Cahuc, f	
Moureux, f	
Sebedio, f	f. Bertram
Pons, f.	f. Rannerman
Biraben, f	g, Wemyse
Piteu, sh /	
Pascot, fh	sh, Hume
Got, 1w	rw, Liddell
Bordes, le	rc, Browning
Crabos, re	lc, Gracie
Clement, b	b, Johnston
Score-France	3 points, Scotland 3, Scor-
	try for France; Browning.
	Referee-H. C. Harrison.
Time Rom	

Captures Class B Squash Tennis Team Championship by Defeating Columbia, 4 to 3-Two Individual Matches

METROPOLITAN INTER-CLUB SQUASH HARVARD IN TIE

V	TENNIS TOUBNAMENT
1	(Class B)
d	Won Lost P
	Harvard
	Princeton 6 3
	Columbia 5 4
	Tale 5 4
-	Montclair 5 7
	D. K. E 3 8 8
1	Crescent 1 10

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (Special)-The Harvard Club took the Class B team championship of the Metropolitan Squash League today by defeating FRANCE DRAW Columbia University Club, 4 matches to 3. The match between the Yale and Princeton Clubs was undecided, Match Between These Two match between Montclair Athletic Club and Crescent Athletic Club re-Countries Is a Keen Contest sulted as expected in a victory for Montclair, 5 to 1, the other contest be-

ing abandoned. W. F. Robinson, C. F. Fuller and G. front of the net. contest in the Class B individual championship. Both Rand brothers were defeated in the team contest, but William Rand had better fortune in the individual, winning from J. Gould unsuccessfully at the Crimson goal,

SHIP—Second Round
G. E. Abbot, Harvard Club, defeated with the Boston Athletic Association ponald McClave, Columbia Club, 15—4, goal tend standing away from his net,

CLASS B TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP Kingsley Kunhardt, Columbia Club, de-this session and tallied without as-feated William Rand Jr., Harvard Club, sistance, again tying the score.

15—10, 10—15, 15—12.
W. F. Robinson, Harvard Club, defeated R. B. Wigham, Columbia Club, 15—10,

feated Grover O'Neill, Harvard Club, cially brilliant in this respect. With

ton Club contest will depend upon 38s, to go, Crosby, standing near the the match between the captains, D. M. net; drove the puck inside, after two Bomeisler, Yale, and R. H. Monks, of his mates had brought it within Princeton. The leading players for reaching distance by splendid passing Yale took their matches easily, but tactics.

team of Montclair. J. C. Tredwell did well in his match against Parke Parker, taking the second game and

H. V. Crawford, Montclair, defeated N. F. Torrance, Crescent, 15—3, 15—5.
Parke Parker, Montclair, defeated J. C. Tredwell, Crescent, 15—7, 15—18, 18—16.
J. G. Waldron, Montclair, defeated H. R. Burroughs, Crescent, 15—7, 15—9.
E. P. Cypict Crescent defeated James Sanders, Montclair, 15—9, 10—15, 15—11.
C. A. Hipkins, Montclair, defeated H. G. Treiss, Crescent, 18—13, 15—1.
R. B. Luchars, Montclair, defeated C. R. Dayton, Crescent, 15—3, 15—9.

VANCOUVER WINS CLOSE GAME, 3 TO 2

PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY LEAGUE

Won Tied Lost P.C.
Victoria 8 1 7 .533
Vancouver 9 0 8 .529
Seattle 7 1 9 .438

VANCOUVER, Jan. 30 (Special)-Vancouver defeated Seattle this evening by 3 to 2 in a closely fought hockey struggle that went into overtime Three minutes of extra session had elapsed when the locals broke away in a four-man combination and Dunin a four-man combination and Dun-can passed to MacKay, who best Holmes for the goal that saved Van-couver from the cellar position and put them almost on even terms with Victoria for first place in the Pacific Coast Hockey Association.

With all clubs closely bunched at the start of the third and final period neither team took many changes Close

the start of the third and final period neither team took many chances. Close checking marked the game and combination was for the most part absent, the majority of attacks consisting of one and two-man rushes.

Vancouver scored in the first period on Duncan's pass to Adams, then played a five-man defense right through scoreless in the second period and well into the third, when Morris equalized for Seattle. The visitors went ahead when Morris again scored an unassisted goal, but Skinner tied it of the match as contest.

ij	summary:
	VANCOUVER SEATTLE
	Harris, lwrw, Morris, Bride
Ä	Mackay, r
	Adams, c Wakl, Wallo
	Skinner, Parkes, rw lw. Riley, Fras
4	Cook, ld.,rd, Ricke
4	Duncan, rdld, Row
	Lehmann, g Holme
9	Score-Vancouver 3, Seattle 2. Adam
ij	Skinner, Mackay for Vancouver; Morr
j	2 for Seatt'e. Referee-Ion. Time-Thre
3	20m. periods and 3m. 3s. overtime.

Brilliant Work on Part of Rival Team Registers Three Goals

In one of the cleanest and hardest games yet played at the Boston Arena, Harvard University tied with the Boston Athletic Association last night. 3 to 3, an extra period being unproductive of a score. The feature of the contest was easily the stellar work of the two goal tends, Higgins of the Crimson six, in particular, repeatedly staving of defeat by brilliant work in

Baker scored the first goal for Har-vard soon after the opening whistle. and followed this up with a second was blocked. No more scoring was done in the first period; but in the second, John Butchinson of the Boston Athletic Association, after skating through the oppositon and thrusting NATIONAL CLASS B INDIVIDUAL count at one-all. Martin again gave the university team the lead when, The Crimson center pushed the inwilliam Rand Jr., Harvard Club, defeated G. J. Gould Jr., Columbia Club,
15—8,
15—8. skated brilliantly before the end of

With the teams at 2 to 2 when the third period got under way, the de-fensive work of both clubs was scintil-15—9.

C. F. Fuller, Harvard Club, defeated Harold Kellock, Columbia Club, 13—10.

G. E. Abbot, Harvard Club, defeated Donald McClave, Columbia Club, 15—4, 15—5. F. W. Chambers, Columbia Club, de- the respective coverncints, were espe-G. J. Gould Jr., Columbia Club, defeated over, Ingalls got within range of the R. C. Rand, Harvard Club, 15—9, 15—7.
W. M. Carson, Harvard Club, defeated
J. W. Pulleyn Jr., Columbia Club, 15—11, shot from directly in front of the net. This put the varsity men de-The result of the Yale Club-Prince- cidedly on the defensive; but with

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 31-The make-up of the Yale University two-mile Parker, taking the second game and forcing extra points in the final. The match between M. M. Sterling and Frank Seller was postponed and will not be played, as it cannot affect the result. The summary:

H. V. Crawford, Montclair, defeated N. F. Torrance, Crescent, 15—3, 15—5.

Harwood Beats Smith

Only one second-round and two thirdround matches were played in the Massachusetts, squash racquet champlonship
tournament on Tuesday. In the secondround contest Bartlett Harwood, Union
Boat Club, defeated R. E. Smith, Harvard, while H. V. Greenough, Harvard
Club, beat J. H. Hutchins, Harvard Club,
and D. McK. Key, Harvard, defeated R.
C. Bray, Newton Center Squash Tennis
Club, in the third-round.

French Champion Wins

PARIS, Jan. 30—Mr. Gaudin, the French champion, tonight defeated Nedo Nadi, the Italian champion, for the unofficial amateur folis championship of the world. Gaudin scored 20 points against 11 for Nadi. Nadi has turned professional and purposes to go to Buenos Aires. The bouts were violently contested, Nadi rushing his opponent repeatedly.

Rio De Janeiro Montevideo Buenos Aires Luxurious appointed steamers of 21,000 to a s displacement sailing from N. Y. S. S. VanDyck Feb. 4 S. S. Vasari

Mar. 11

URBANA, Ill. (Special)—Swimming Placid won the 440 for boys of 12. is rapidly becoming one of the most WITH BOSTON A. A. popular winter sports on the calendar at the University of Illinois. Coach E. J. Manley has a larger list of possible varsity material for competition in the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association than he has had since Goal Tends Features Hard coming here in 1913, Ineligibility kept several of the best swimmers out Hockey Contest in Which Each of the meets last year, but all of the leaders are now doing good scholastic work. Only one or two, it is expected, will be dropped from the squad at the

semester examinations. The team is working daily with Capt. D. E. Postle Jr. 23 assising the coach with the new men. Postle is swimming the 220-yard event with as much speed as ever and is training for the relay also. Another relay man, R. E. Royal '23, is swimming the 100 yards in practice. R. L. Wheeler '24, seems to be a find. He is swimming the 220 yards in better time than Captain Postle and will also be a valuable man in the relay. In the dashes, Royal and E. O. Gale are the best men, The former is a veteran of last year's

H. K. Beebe '23, one of the best breast stroke men in the conference, is eligible after being out of last year's meets and is expected to win many a fall, points for the Illini. W. J. Schiosbauer '24, and R. I. Olsen '24, are defeated points for the Illini. W. J. Schlos-bauer '24, and R. I. Olsen '24, are promising sophomores. C. Bowen '23, a veteran, and C. T. Jessen '24 are the promising sophomores. C. Bowen '23, a veteran, and C. T. Jessen '24 are the promising sophomores. C. Bowen '23, a veteran, and C. T. Jessen '24 are the promising sophomores. C. Bowen '23, a veteran, and C. T. Jessen '24 are the promising sophomores. C. Bowen '23, a veteran, and C. T. Jessen '24 are the promising sophomores. C. Bowen '23, a veteran, and C. T. Jessen '24 are the promising sophomores. C. Bowen '23, a veteran, and C. T. Jessen '24 are the promising sophomores. C. Bowen '23, a veteran, and C. T. Jessen '24 are the promising sophomores. C. Bowen '23, but the complete of the veteran of of t promising sophomores. C. Bowen 20, a veteran, and C. T. Jessen 24 are the only good back stroke men in school.

Coach Manley will have two experiNorthwestern, defeated A. E. Borden, Furback and the more beautiful to speedily when the more beautiful plants are put under way.

Northwestern, defeated W. L. Swank, Purback Purback Purback are put under way.

The Technology Rowing Club is

ords last year. Illinois fans expect the divers on the team to carry of points in most of the meets this year.

V. H. Condon and W. F. Stahl are cleverest diving ever seen at the local doing nice diving.

repeat this season. Most of the old The two exceptions are the game with men are back and one or two new men Yale University which will be played show promise. Capt. W. D. Wilson '22, in the Yale Bowl, October 28, and the G. Ott '23, S. D. Sample '23, H. J. game with the United States Naval athletics. Whittier '23, A. H. LaBahn '24, G. K. Academy which is scheduled to take Hardacre '23, and Olson and Fox of place at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, Children the swimming team compose the squad November 25.

Although Coach Manley is not claiming a champlanship he believes that sity of Kansas and Notre Dame Uni-Illinois will have the best team that versity will represent the west while has been turned out here in recent years. The schedule:

February 18-University of Wisconsin at March 4—Northwestern University at Urbana; 11—University of Chicago at Chicago; 16-17—Intercollegiate Confere Athletic Association meet at Chicago.

FIRST DAY'S SKATING PROGRAM UNFINISHED

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., Jan. 31 (Special)—The first day's card of the amateur outdoor skating championamateur outdoor skating championover N. W. Banks of Detroit, Mich., in the
training trip will play exhibition games called and the preliminaries and semi finals were skated in the light of the electric lamps. It will be completed tomorrow, when announcement will also be made of the findings of the judges in the dispute over the 220, the other senior event scheduled, which occupied most of the afternoon. Charles Jewtraw of Lake Placid, who holds the world's record for the

distance, failed to qualify in his 220yard heat. He claimed he was fouled at the first turn and his claim was allowed. The judges ordered the heat reskated and this time Jewtraw won When the finals came, Jewtraw won by a hig margin. He jumped into the

lead at the start, taking the pole from Russell Wheeler of Montreal, at the



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first turn. The other skaters charged that he beat the gun and it was decided to hold a conference between ROWING ACTIVITI POPULAR SPORT John Harding, referee, and the judges before announcing the winner of the Coach E. J. Manley Has a

Larger List of Good Material

to Represent Illinois This closest competitor. William

to Represent Illinois This cago, his closest competitor. William Logan of St. John, N. B., won the 220 Season Than Ever Before among the 14-year-old boys. Eugene Shea of Lake Placid won the 220 for boys of 10 and Jack Shea of Lake

PURDUE WINNER

EVANSTON, Ill., Jan. 29 (Special)-Purdue University defeated North-western University in a western con-ference wrestling meet last Friday approval, every student at the Insti-night, 32 to 24. S. E. Hathaway '22. tute who may desire a place on a crew time match of the meet.

Capt. R. P. Meyer '22, Northwestern, kept up his undefeated record by win- the prime consideration; but all ping from T. C. Gray '23. The popularity of this sport, new to North-a branch of sport that is generally western, was proved by the large popular, and furnishing competitive crowd of 600 people who watched the exercise to the large majority of those meet. 'The summary:

Heavyweight Class—W. L. Spencer, Purdue, defeated S. E. Hathaway, Northwestern, by default.

SCHEDULE IS NAMED

pool. Condon is showing up better WEST POINT, N. Y.—Ten games than Stahl. R. F. Dvorak '22 is also have been scheduled for the United States Military Academy football team The water basketball team, confernext fall and all but two of them ence champions last year, expect to are to be played on the Plains.

September 30 — Springfield Training School and Lebanon Valley College. October 7—University of Kansas; 14— Alabama Polytechnic Institute; 21—New Hampshire College; 28—Yale University at

New Haven.

November 4—St. Bonaventure College:

11—Notre Dame University: 18—Bates
College: 25—United States Naval Academy
at Philadelphia.

Stewart Wins A Game

ROWING ACTIVITIES

Institute Is Expected to Pass Favorably on the Proposal to Buy Large New Boat House

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 31 (Special)-The Technology Corporation, which passes final judgment on important matters pertaining to Massa-chusetts Institute of Technology, is expected to report favorably on the purchase, by the Tech athletic authorities, of the Boston Athletic Association AT WRESTLING boathouse on the Charles River. Decision will probably be reached by the corporation within a very short time.

In agreement with tentative plans of

Northwestern, participated in three will be given full opportunity to row in matches, winning two in falls. He competition. This means that intrawas forced to default the heavyweight mural races will play a very promi-match to W. L. Spencer '22. P. R. nent part at Tech to excel in Macklin '22, Purdue, took on an extra importance even those regattas in period to defeat Bryan Hines '23, which the varsity eight will partici-Northwestern. This was the only over- pate. According to Dr. A. W. Rowe, graduate manager of athletics, the winning of victories will no longer be who seek it. Last year, he added, no fewer than 136 men turned out for 115-Pound Class—R. H. Turner, Purdue, fewer than 136 men turned out for defeated F. A. Jenness, Northwestern, in a the various representative crews, and an even larger number is expected

fall.

125-Pound Class—Capt. R. R. Meyer.
Northwestern, defeated J. C. Gray, Purdue, in a fall.

135-Pound Class—P. R. Macklin, Purdue, defeated Bryan Hines, Northwestern, in a fall.

New boats will be acquired to suit the needs, in so far as possible, of every candidate, with respect to varyance fall.

The Technology Rowing Club is henceforth to be open to the faculty and alumni, as well as to the undergraduates, the last named alone, however, being exempted from paying dues. An offer was made, continuing along the lines of the Boston Athletic Association policy, to give schoolboys access to the boathouse; but if their newly announced plans hold out, the high schools of Greater Boston will not be represented on the water this year, owing to their claim that the benefits derived would not be sufficient to offset the expense incurred in keeping up with this branch of

Academy which is scheduled to take place at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, November 25.

The army will have three intersectional contests next fall. University of Kansas and Notre Dame University will represent the west while the Alabams Polytechnic Institute will represent the south. The schedule follows:

Mobile Secures Lenthers
CHICAGO, Jan. 31—Harold Leathers an infielder, recalled by the Chicago National League Baseball Club after a season with the Kansas City American Association Club. has been released to Mobile of the Southern Association. Leathers was sent to Mobile as part repayment for Walter Golvin, first baseman, purchased last season.

French Champion Wins
PARIS, Jan. 30—Mr. Gaudin, the French
champion, tonight defeated Nedo Nadi, the
Italian champion, for the unofficial
amateur foils championship of the world.
Gaudin scored 20 points against 11 for
Nadi. Nadi has turned professional and
purposes to go to Buenos Aires. The
bouts were violently contested, Nadi
rushing his opponent repeatedly. French Champion Wins

Glants to Play White Sox

ships was a series of arguments and delays which prevented the completion of the program. Darkness had fallen when the three-quarter mile event was called and the preliminaries and semi-

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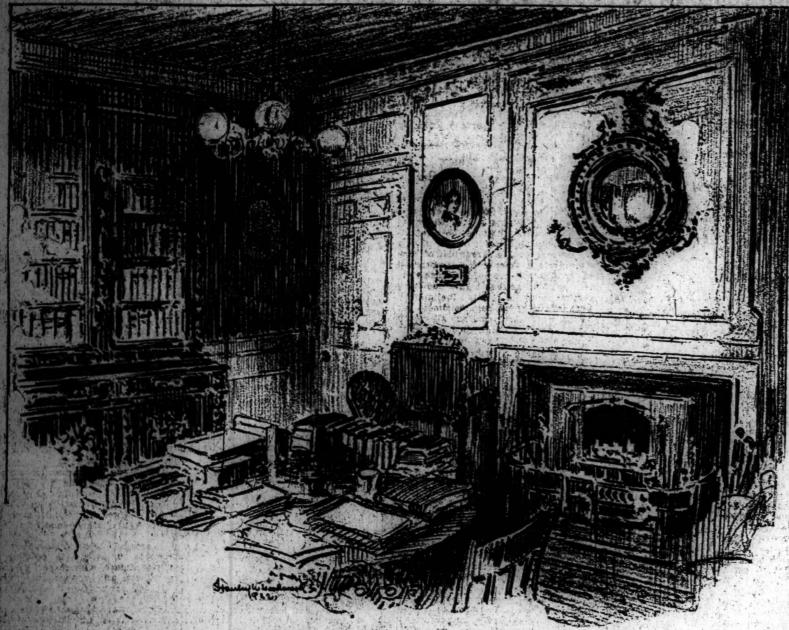
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The Old House with The Young Spirit BOSTON



Longfellow's Study, Cambridge, Massachusetts

A NEW STORY OF LONGFELLOW AND A HARD HORACE LESSON

two girls inished at the select eachool for girls called fally by them the "Evergreen ry." After completing the regular they returned another year up the study of Horace. The fwenty-fourth ode of Book Horace makes vigoreus protest the evils arising from the for gold and the tendency of the oamass riches for riches sake not "The Curse of Mammon" as anniator gives title to the pde. nasiator gives title to the ode. caning of the second stanza ng a subject of disagreement settled not to demand an note in various editions. ted point naturally came up ed the two girls all the way Finally they agreed to submit ter to Mr. Longfellow.

In Craigie House

schoolgirls going up the terraced walk of Craigie House and passing through

he poet was busy at his usual ce at the round table in the center of the round table in the center of the room, but he laid down his quill pen and gave himself a gentle scholarly judge to their eager questioning. When the case was stated, he took the book and read with the voice of poet and scholar the disputed

Si fugit adimantinos Summis verticibus dira Necessitas Ciavos, non animum metu Non mortis laqueis expedies caput.

After once reading, Longfellow went to one of the bookcases which lined the walls and brought out his own copies. A glance at those and he gave the rendering which, as one deduces from what follows, was that now accepted by the best critics.

Perhaps the Poet Mused

The young classicists went away satisfied and we can picture the poet musing in his chair over the episode, and leaving the unfinished poem to

fellow has recently come to indirectly with a real poem then in the surface. A woman well-known in Harvard College and asked Mr. Longfellow to write out the dge circles was the girthood felong friend of Edith Long-the "Edith with golden hair" about autagraphs, the notebook was brought out and with it came the select two girls hnished at the select two girls hnished at the select

TWO MEN AND

alluding to the district, but in a way it reaches at the degree of smugness, it is not at all simple, but, rather. It between the stage, then floods of light, like at the present time, but none who is it is not at all simple, but, rather. It to the Pilgrim Society, Stuart painted clouds of smoke, waver toward the working in just the way that Mr. Wilto go with residence in any of the two men, the saffron mist which to trurous little streets that crowd up the steep hill. The simple red bricks of the houses and the architecture which in some instances, is shabby and ornate seem to carry vague hints and ornate seem to carry vague hints. An attractive picture that of the two of uplifted eyebrows and exceeding loftiness of manner. Even the cats of the neighborhood, almost all plain and of Craigle House and passing through ugly, have a different look from the the fine colonial hall into Longfellow's cats of other districts. They wear dy, which remains today as it was sleek, well-fed, lean, snobbish. They regard pedestrians with cold looks, they flee with short grunts of distaste from alien, outstretched fingers. They are something like reduced aristocracy.

> So perhaps in view of all the pecultarities of the neighborhood, pecu-liarities which seem to be almost ingrained in the uneven bricks in the sidewalks, it is something of a mystery that his cubby hole of a shopremains his, that the spirit of the neighborhood, the sense of consuming desire to keep it merely the abiding place of the elect, does not assert itself and that some excuse is not found to serve the agent of the property with the means of telling the fellow to take

But there he is, and there, judging from his manner and look, he intends to remain. For his manner and look match the general air of determina-tion of the neighborhood to a nicety. He is flerce-looking, with eyes that are and leaving the unfinished poem to walt his return from the interruption. Such seemingly everyday incidents are the warp of poetry; it takes the master workman to weave with the woof of imagination the rhythmic contrageous prices and creates the illusion of finging up a constant challenge to anyone to dare to question by a methods.

Quoting Florace

When interrupted, Longfellow was at work upon the third part of "Tales from a Wayside Ina." A few days on, for his personality is not such as would appear to attract people. But he is shrewd and a good workman, and when people want things done, nowadays, it is very apt to be the good morkman to whom they turn, leaving workman to whom they turn, leaving personality out, if necessary.

steps about from ment to noor and floor to shelf, from morning till night. The only person ever seen to ge there for any purpose whatever but pure business is a man who visits him, once in a fortnight, a man of as stern and forbidding an aspect as his own, who comes at dusk and stays far into the night. The shop is just big enough to hold the two and the purpot. The two men sit carefully upright on two deal chairs among the trifling clutter.

of the shop, staring without smiles at each other. Seen through the foggy window they seem conversing in a manner to betoken surly tones. It is liard to fell what they talk about. The parrot always seems extremely interested, gazing from one to the other with glassy eyes and now and then intruding a sardonic phrase or piercing laugh.

theory that a person who is rock-bound through and through, who A PARROT

himself, on the nights when he is joined by his sterner caller, in a two come together one plays a fute, scant favor in London, and was finally tight between two forbidding houses the other a strange flat instrument the law of the colors of a great theater constructed espetible to the first sight of the colors of a great theater constructed espetially for performances of color or two throughout the laughter subsides and only a half-suppressed giggle which resembles the Persian farr.

Industry to lave deed by a rival in rank, he left Amerotic in a child.

Often the first sight of the colors of a great theater constructed espetially for performances of color or two throughout the laughter subsides and only a half-suppressed giggle which resembles the Persian farr. in a part of the city which appears to be slums and is the exact opposite. which resembles the Persian farr. despite the protestations of that chambion of the city which appears to sometimes the music is plaintive, pion of American art, Benjamin West, sometimes it is fierce and rushes like During his incarceration, he conceived ence is not giving itself up entirely Real estate agents apply the some- a cataract, carrying a sort of desert the idea of immortalizing the indignity what unfortunate term "select" in passion and fires within it. Sometimes thus heaped upon him and, in collab-alluding to the district, but in a way it is simple, a trailing little melody oration with Stuart, produced a selfof almost droll hauteur which seems complex and tempestuous. There sit to go with residence in any of the the two men, the saffron mist which lands. complex and tempestuous. There sit the head, and Trumbull the body and bring into harmony the two instruments. Such harmony as indicates that they must have played together for years. Sometimes they play for two or three hours. It has been known to be very irritating to the neighbors who feel that a man who has insinu ated himself where he was not wanted and who appears to intend to stay, has done enough without intruding noise and clamor. Many of the neigh bors dislike shrill music, for sometimes 'the tootling of the flute does become very shrill.

> Sometimes there are guests in the neighborhood who insist upon opening windows to hear better, and that, of course, is extremely embarrassing to hosts, for they know from past experience that the unwanted one is acutely conscious of the slightest stir which his behavior creates and, directly after there is any indication that he has been noticed at his incon-gruous pastime, he becomes unusually beyond measure. For instance, when he sweeps his scrap of sidewalk at nine in the morning instead of at eight it is a sure sign that some slammed a window the night before

> The only being in the neighborh who seems entirely satisfied is the parrot, who seems to feel the drama. She shuffles ber tattered feathers and winks her brilliant eyes, and now and then, calls out awe-inspiring injunctions to people passing the window. After an evening of music she is bolsterously mod-natured. terously good-natured.

REFORESTATION WORK TO COST STATE \$5000

BELLINGHAM, Wash. (Special). Work of reforestation on land denuded of its simber in the last 30 or 40 years by the logging and lumber concerns is to be started here at once on a small scale by state officials. They

ART

Little-Known Trumbull Portrait

"Trumbull in Prison," now in the quite of from all contacts except armies. Soon thereafter, however, bethose of stern obligation, indulges lieving himself to have been super-

much more habituated to the society much more habituated to the society of highwaymen and pickpockets than to that of gentlemen," he told his captors ("Autobiography, Reminiscences and Letters of John Trumbull Benjamin Franklin perfected a device in the shape of a particular type of open grate which threw out into the room more of the heat from the Trumbull. I am a son of him whom the room more of the heat from the from the Carnegie Solar Observatory. At this station important investigation of the reason of the previous forms of the station important investigation. you call the rebel General Washingpower a greater number of your who live in northern latitudes. What to cook by solar heat. friends, prisoners, than you have of a great achievement it would be if we The portrait gains through sponta-

neity what it may lack in finished technique. It gives the impression of "canned" heat in the shape of coal, and thus carries its message far more accurately than could a more studied production. It serves also to emphasize the simple and telling fact that, in the early heyday of American art, the artist did not consider himself a thing apart, a personage whose artis-tic genius might be tarnished by conlife and through the resultant underportraiture of their time.

soldier—a man who dared snap his fingers in the face of royal displeasure. "You appear to have been LIEMICDLEDE IN EEDDIIA HEMISPHERE IN FEBRUARY

might discover how to "can" the heat of the summer for use in winter.

having been produced at white heat, gas and oil, products of vegetation, not "canned" last summer but long ago when each tree and plant and fern in the Carboniferous age stored up in its being a portion of the sun's energy. That is the mainspring of all animal and vegetable life, the energy of the sun.

tact with the actual personalities and | As the sun is a star, the one nearest also a man of action, the experiences problem is for the astronomer to solve. produce the sincere and convincing California, where the sun's heat is utilized for cooking.

COLOR ORGAN DRAMAS AS PLAYED BY THOMAS WILFRED

Street, purveyor of æsthetic entertainment to the Ghetto, is again sponsorby Thomas Wilfred, a new instrument "by means of which silent composiplayed in rhythm to the vision just as in telling of them. No existing similes music is played for the hearing," as carry even a faint hint of what the explained on the program. It has long been contended by ar-

tists that a performance of compositions of color, abstract in intention and mobile in form should prove as PHILADELPHIA (Special) - In- interesting as musical compositions teresting data concerning a portrait of This is the first public presentation, however, of such a program, and judg-"Trimbull in Prison," now in the ing by these early performances it is possession of the Pilgrim Society of difficult to forecast what place this Plymouth, Massachusetts, has recently new art form will take in the theater. It is all in perfect support of the come to light. At the time of the sur- To the artists the Clavilux programs

render of Burgoyne, Trumbull, him- are an engrossing study; to people bound through and through, who never has softer moments is practiself, a painter of note, and a pupil of many new experiences, but to many cally impossible to find. For this Gilbert Stuart, was aide-de-camp to to whom it is apparently a bizarre exman, appearing to have cut himself General Washington in the American periment, it is as bewildering and meaningless and amusing as some

> to enjoyment of this new invention. In the darkened theater one first becomes conscious of an opening on center and color, first pale, then deep-

> > MORTHERN HORIZON

NEW YORK (Special)-The Neigh- There comes a movement of exaltaresolve themselves into anything aping an innovation. It is the Clavilux, proaching a pattern. There is never, or color organ, invented and operated even momentarily, any slight resemblance to any concrete form.

The experience of seeing these color compositions is so new that one tions of moving color and form are gropes for a new mode of expression performance is like. Perhaps it is more like disembodied, rhythmic fireworks than any other figure of expression. It has drama as a storm, or a rising tide has drama. To the literal-minded it may recall experiences, to the imaginative it provides new and thrilling impressions. These shapes and forms in striking and evanescent colors are mysteriously engrossing because they never descend to the realm of the actual.

What immediate use will be made of the invention remains to be seen. Mr. Wilfred considers himself the veriest amateur at playing his instrument, because all his time and effort has gone into the perfecting of the mechgrotesque, foreign toy might be to a anism itself, but he hopes to develop ately, he plans to experiment with the effects of his color organ as a complementary setting for drama.

necticut; I have served in the rebel grate had given. Count Rumford also tions have been made respecting the American army; I have had the honor spent time and thought on more effi"solar constant" and related problems. of being aide-de-camp to him whom cient heat producers. The price of As an exemplification of the practical coal soars and the question of heat is importance of the sun in domestic ton. These two have always in their becoming of vital importance to all economy, experiments have been made

The Solar Cooking Outht

The solar cooking outfit has, according to the latest report of the director, been brought to a reasonable degree of perfection. A mirror of parabolic cylindrical shape, 10 feet long and 7 feet wide, brings the solar radiation to focus on a tube filled with oil. By a very simple clockwork the mirror is turned so that the sunlight remains focused on the tube throughout the day. The oil tube is connected with a large reservoir of oil, very much in the same way as a gas water heater is events of the day. The man of art was to us, it may be, after all, that the heat connected with a hot-water tank. All portions of the tank and tubes are of the one supplementing those of the The question of obtaining more imme-protected as far as possible against other. And only through contact with diate effects by harnessing the sun is loss of heat by insulation. Two ovens not new. Various attempts have been are inserted in the rear of the reserstanding of human nature could made. The most recent and a success-voir so that they are heated by the Stuart, or West, or their colleagues ful one is reported from Mt. Wilson, surrounding hot oil.

The experience has been that food may be baked, boiled, or stewed in these ovens as desired. during the stay of the observers through the summer of 1920 nearly all of the food prepared for their use was cooked in this solar heater. So efficient is the method that the reservoir, after it is once heated, stays hot for hours at a time, and cooking may be porhood Playhouse down on Grand tion in which great luminous towers continued through the night or even of light are evolved, but though the on partially cloudy days. The appa-shapes are oft-recurring they never ratus proved especially satisfactory for canning fruit. Altogether it is an interesting and instructive experiment.

The Constellations

The constellations at our time of obervation this month present a most brilliant effect. Gemini is overhead with its bright twin stars Castor and Pollux. Southward is the yellowish star Procyon of Canis Minor. Below Procyon we may see Sirius flashing. All stars twinkle or scintillate, but Sirius is so bright that it is more noticeable.

The colors of these flashes are not due to any peculiarity of the star, but are caused by the irregular refraction of the light through the earth's atmosphere. Although some stars are red, or orange, or bluish, the light of Sirius is really white, being composed of all the spectral colors. As the colors are transmitted through the air, slight displacements are produced so that one color may be momentarily cut out, leaving the other colors reenforced. Therefore, while watching the twinkling when the star is not too high above the horizon, we may see a chromatic display of great beauty, but it is of purely terrestrial origin. All bright stars twinkle most when near the horizon, for then the light must come by a longer path through the air than when higher up. A planet twinkles very little, if any, because it presents a small disk instead of a point like a There are many other people who star, and the air cannot deviate all are experimenting with color organs the rays from the disk in precisely the stage, then floods of light, like at the present time, but none who is the same way at any one moment. fred is. Many of these others deal a planet from a star by its steady

reaches us after a lapse of a little more than four years. The real brightness of Sirius is about 26 times that of our sun. At the right hand of Sirius in the

sky comes Orion and Taurus. Below Orion, the constellations Lepus and Eridanus may be seen, the latter trailing away below the horizon to the star Aschernar visible in a more southern clime. The Pleiades, afthough a part of Taurus, always seem to stand by themselves, and form a good test of the distinctness of vision. Most people see only six stars, but some keen eyes will discern even as many as 11 stars in this group. Of course, a telescope will show many, many more. Auriga, Perseus, Cassiopeia, as well as Aries. Triangulum. and Andromeda occupy the northwestern quarter of the sky.

Leo's Gigantic Sickle

Looking eastward, we are immediately aware of Leo, looking like a gigantic sickle. Below Leo, the maiden Virgo appears, now adorned by two fine gems, the planets Saturn and Jupiter. In the southeast Hydra with its inseparable attendants Crater and Corvus is now present. In the northeast Boötes is coming into view with orange-colored Arcturus. Above this star, Coma Berenices and Canes Venatici may be found. We must not neglect to observe our faithful friend Ursa Major, swinging upward with the night and the month of the year, as it performs its dance with Draco, Cephus, and Cassiopeia around the ole. Scanning the sky we can see eight first-magnitude stars hours given in the caption of the accompanying map.

The planet Mercury may perhaps be seen as an evening star during the first few days of the month. As it comes into inferior conjunction with the sun on February 14, it will be practically invisible for the most of the month. Venus is behind the sun; passing superior conjunction on February 9. Saturn and Jupiter are the planets most in evidence this month, being in Virgo as shown by our map. The position for observation is steadily improving, and by the end of the nth both planets will rise about an

The February evening sky for the Northern Hemisphere

The map is plotted for about the latitude of New York City, but will answer for localities much farther north or south. When held face downward, directly overhead, with the "Southern Horizon" toward the south, it shows the constellations as they will appear on February 6 at 11 p. m., February 21 at 10 p. m., March 8 at 3 p. m., and March 23 at 8 p. m. in local mean time. The boundary represents the horizon, the center the zenith. For convenient use, hold the map with the part of the boundary down corresponding to the direction one faces. The lower portion of the map thus held shows the stars in that part of the sky according to their relative heights above the horizon. The names of planets are underscored on the map.

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

COTTON CLOTH

BUYING SLIGHT

General Asphalt, quarterly of 14% on preferred, payable March 1 to stock of February 14.

Idaho Power, quarterly of 14% on preferred, payable February 1 to stock of January 18.

Martin Parry Corporation, quarterly of 50 cents, payable March 1 to stock of February 15.

Restrict Business Greatly

Westamoe Mills, quarterly of 14%, Uncertainty as to Wage Question Restrict Business, Greatly

EW BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 31 (Spe The wide open break in raw cotces and the agitation over a cut in wages proved a comparing the sufficient to restrict trading colorado Fuel & Iron, quarterly of Colorado Fuel & Iron, qua rices and the agitation over a primary cotton goods markets to describe the continuous goods markets aring the 'ast week. Business done is confined to small odd-lot dealing fill in pressing needs. Prices sakened substantially in nearly all arters, du to the drop of 2 to 6 has a pound in the raw material distance and the general impression that wages New England cotton mills are about be reduced 20 per cent more as ready done in some Rhode Island lis.

Colorado Fuel & Iron, quarterly of \$2 on preferred, payable February 25 to stock of February 30 to stock of January 24.

Taylor Wharton Iron & Steel has passed the quarterly due at this time. Continental Paper & Bag Mills, quarterly of 1½% on common and preferred, payable February 15 to stock of February 8.

Pressed Steel Car, quarterly of \$1.75 on preferred payable February 15.

expect very little improvement and until the wage question is

affected business for the southern is, where wages have already been ills, where wages have already been tablished on the lower levels, and ere has been hardly any more tradglately in southern goods than in cose from eastern plants. The ronger financial position of the eastern mills was seen, however, in their mass in the prices question deuthern manufacturers, on the contact, were disposed to force business possible by quoting lower prices. possible by quoting lower prices, the results of the last week showed futility of endeavoring to attract ness with these methods.

Print Cloth Rules Slow

demand confined to small lots of or quick delivery goods for im-te consumption, or for odd condiate consumption, or for odd conuctions on which the price does not
ure as the big factor. Fall River
ported for the week sales of only
000 pieces, or less than a half
ek's normal consumption. Even
a figure was made possible only by
relatively smart dealing before the
drop in cotton prices came, and
nested principally in low-count
ods of the 36-inch variety. Several
als involving 10,000 to 50,000 yards
this sort of fabrics were put
ough, and helped to swell the total,
had a relatively small effect on the
all poundage of goods sold.
There were sales of 38½-inch 64x60s
8½ cents and it was comparatively

There were sales of 38%-inch 64x60s at 8% cents and it was comparatively easy to get southern goods at this price. Some even sold as low as 8 cents, but Fall River was asking nearer 8% cents and sald a few small pot lots for 8% cents. On 38%-inch of eastern goods was reported sold secondhand at 8% cents. On 38%-inch 60x48s southern mills offered 7% cents and a few eastern spots sold for the same figure. Sales of narrow cloths were made on a price basis around 4% cents for 27-inch 56x52s, but there was no quantity involved and inquiry was rather flat.

Fine Goods Restricted

In fine goods the trading was limited mostly to secondhands so far as the plainer constructions were con-cerned, but on the fancy goods there was some inquiry, but very little in than any other type of goods budget, however, is expected to bal-

There was some inquiry for shirt-ngs of the finer quality, but com-paratively little actual buying.

Yams Are Dull

otton yarn markets were extremely ull with prices lower all along the ne. There was some tire yarn intrest which constituted the only large trainess in sight.

prospect of anything to disturb onfidence of buyers. There are who predict a shortage in the desirable types of raw cotton, his is likely to lend the upward that is necessary to start

CENTRAL'S NET LARGER

TEEL "PLUS" BASIS

DIVIDENDS

Weetamoe Mills, quarterly of 11/2% ayable February 1 to stock of Jan-

Sagamore Manufacturing, quarterly of 5%, payable February 2 to stock of January 25.

on manufacturers of New Eng-28 to stock of February 7. Twin City Rapid Transit, 2% on

on, payable February 10 to stock of February 3.
Franklin Company, semiannual of \$6, payable February 1 to stock of

January 24:

Tampa Electric Company, quarterly of \$2.50, payable February 15 to stock

International Harvester, quarterly of 1%% on preferred, payable March 18 to stock of February 10. Houston Oil, semiannual of 3% on

preferred, payable February 1 to stock Hamilton Manufacturing, quarterly of \$1, payable February 15 to stock of

January 28.

Harmony Mills, quarterly of 1%%, payable February 1 to stock of Jan-

of January 26.
Philadelphia Company, semiannual of \$1.25 on 5% preferred, payable March 1 to stock of February 10.

Pure Oil Company, regular quar-terly of 2% on common stock, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 15.

Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Iron Company, regular semiannual of \$2.50 share on preferred, payable Feb. 15

to stock of record Feb. 8.
Consolidated Gas Company, regular quarterly dividend of 1%%, payable Mar. 15 to Mar. 9.

Studebaker Corporation, quarterly of 1%% on both common and preferred stocks, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 10. Edison Company extra out of undi-

vided surplus earnings of 2% on capi-tal stock, all of which is held by the Consolidated Gas Company.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

BELGIUM'S BUDGET FIGURES BRUSSELS, Jan. 31—A deficit of uct industry reported sales of \$4.852,1,000,000,000 francs (currently \$79,500,000. Total sales and output by all uiry, but very little in 000) is anticipated on Belgium's total ared to normal times. budget for 1922, estimated at 7,450,000, \$387,462,000, compared with \$640,923,-

228,558 barrels over 1920.

GOOD RALLY IN TRACTION BONDS

Although Good Advances Are Made From the Low of Last Year They Are Still Well Under the High of 1917

NEW YORK, Jan. 31-While local traction bonds have made a substantial rally from the low of last year, they are still from 18 to 85 points under the high of 1917. The total funded debt of local traction companies at present has a market value of about 40 per cent of par value, while the market value of the stocks is consid-

The greatest loss is shown in Coumbus Avenue & Ninth Avenue 5s of 1993, which are 85 points under 100, the high of 1917. Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s of 1945 show a loss of 66% from the high of 1917 and Inter-borough-Metropolitan 44's of 1956 a

Interest has been revived in trac-tion bonds and the general trend has been upward, based on improvement in earnings for all companies, pro-

nounced in some local instances. The best showing was made in the issues of Third Avenue Railway Company, adjustment 5s of 1960 gaining 27.34 points, or more than 100 per cent bove the low of last year, and refunding 4s of 1960 gaining 2014 points at 61. This reflects the strong financial position of the company and its ability to tide over the period of high prices on a 5-cent fare. The company has not paid interest on its adjustment 5 per cent bonds for nearly four years, but has buflt up a substantial cash fund that makes it possible to resume

The following compilation of New York traction bonds listed on the New Emerson Shoe, quarterly of \$1.75 York traction bonds instead on the control of prices reached in 1917, low in 1921, prices reached in 1917, low in 1921, and the control of January 26. Ipswich Mills, quarterly of \$1.75 on preferred, payable February 1 to stock of January 26.

1917 1921 1922 Issue— Hgh Lw Jn 26 Adv Dec B'klyn R T 5s. 45 A01 \(\) 22 \(\) 35 12 \(\) 66 \(\) Conv'tble 4s. 2002. 77 \(\) 25 38 \(\) 13 \(\) 37 8 \(\) 3-year 7% nts. \(\) 97 40 \(\) 60 19 \(\) 37 B'ln Un El 5s, 50. 101 \(\) 58 77 19 24 \(\) 18 \(\) 67 hi Av 5s. \(\) 93. 100 37 56 \(\) 19 \(\) 43 \(\) 10 2 15 3 8 5 In-Met col 4 \(\) 45 8 73 39 8 \(\) 15 6 \(\) 13 \(\) 37 10 In-Met col 4 \(\) 45 8 6 73 \(\) 84 15 6 3 68 \(\) 18 In-Met col 4 \(\) 45 8 6 73 \(\) 84 15 6 3 68 \(\) 18 In-Met col 4 \(\) 45 9 5 \(\) 63 99 \(\) 48 1 \(\) 62 13 \(\) 37 \(\) 10 X 8 5 0 El 48 \(\) 98 \(\) 53 65 12 \(\) 24 1 Lx Av&P Fy 5s'32 99 \(\) 21 \(\) 40 18 \(\) 59 \(\) Man Ry cn 4s'30 94 52 \(\) 61 \(\) 98 32 \(\) 20 42 48 2013 ... 87 \(\) 42 \(\) 48 \(\) 57 \(\) 10 44 \(\) Adj income 5s'42 77 \(\) 18 27 \(\) 27 \(\) 10 44 \(\) Adj income 5s'60 73 \(\) 25 52 \(\) 27 \(\) 20 4 18 \(\) Adj income 5s'60 73 \(\) 25 52 \(\) 27 \(\) 20 4 18 \(\) Adj income 5s'60 73 \(\) 25 52 \(\) 27 \(\) 20 4 18 \(\) Adj income 5s'60 73 \(\) 25 52 \(\) 27 \(\) 20 4 18 \(\) Adj income 5s'60 73 \(\) 28 52 \(\) 27 \(\) 20 4 18 \(\) Adj income 5s'60 73 \(\) 28 52 \(\) 27 \(\) 20 40 \(\) Adj income 5s'60 73 \(\) 28 52 \(\) 27 \(\) 20 40 \(\) Adj income 5s'60 73 \(\) 28 52 \(\) 27 \(\) 20 40 \(\) Adj income 5s'60 73 \(\) 28 52 \(\) 27 \(\) 20 40 \(\) 18 40 \(\) Adj income 5s'60 73 \(\) 28 52 \(\) 27 \(\) 20 40 \(\) 18 40 \(\) Adj income 5s'60 73 \(\) 28 52 \(\) 27 \(\) 20 40 \(\) 20 44 \(\) 38 41 \(\) 34 40 \(\) 38 41 \(\) 3

*Offered in exchange for 5% notes due July 1, 1918, parity at that time about 97.

AKRON INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY REPORTED

AKRON, O., Jan. 31-Sales of all rubber factories in Akron during 1921 aggregated \$328,726,591, according to latest tabulations. Employees totaled 38,861 and factory and office payrolls amounted to \$68,340,256.

More than \$13,500,000 worth of steel

goods were manufactured in the city during the war, while the clay prod-

PANAMA ROAD HAS DEFICIT

NEW YORK, Jan. 31-The Panama Railroad for the year ended June 30. OIL CITY, Pa., Jan. 31—Gross oil 1921, reports a deficit after charges production of the United States in 1921 and taxes-of \$917,527, compared with was 472,391,512 barrels, a gain of 30, net earnings of \$782,719 in the preced-

FINANCIAL NOTES

Plans for reorganization of the Beaver Board Companies provide for immediate underwriting of \$3,000,000 of additional capital and the placing of the company in such a position as to enable it to continue an important factor in the trade. Formation of two companies is recommended to the united States Steel Corporation have declared the regular dividends of 1½ per cent on the common and 1½ per cent on the preferred stocks.

Preferential obligations of Cuba are expected to be met by J. P. Morgan & Co. and deducted from the \$5,000,000 loan amount to \$1,892,936, mainly ex-

A cable from Manchester, England sliding scale agreement.

COPENHAGEN HAS BANK DIFFICULTY

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 31-Stock exchange governors have decided no quotations shall be given out on shares of the Copenhagen Discount Revisions Bank until shareholders have considered a reconstruction plan, an-nouncement of which is received quietly. The bank's losses through financing concerns, with large holdings of German marks, are 50,000,000 kroner (normally \$13,400, 000). It is proposed that the capital of 48,000,000 kroner be reduced to these payments now that earning 22,000,000 kroner and the reserve of power is returning to normal. 22,000,000 to 2,000,000 kroner. The Danish National Bank will guarantee a new share issue of 14,000,000 kroner

BAILWAY EARNINGS GREAT NORTHERN

1921 1920 \$7.675,081 \$9,778,845
 Oper revenue
 \$7,675,081
 \$9,778,845

 Oper income
 1,216,730
 229,385

 Twelve months
 0per revenue
 101,317,204
 124,397,865

 Oper income
 12,480,988
 869,535

BEST WOOL IN DEMAND LONDON, Jan. 31-There were 9120

bales offered at the wool sales today Low grades were again slow and irregular, but the best kinds were in animated demand.

STEEL'S DIVIDENDS

tactor in the trade. Formation of two companies is proposed, one an asset company and one a holding company, similar to the present concern.

In the first nine months of 1921 France sold 20,025,000,000 francs of national defense bonds, compared with 33,000,000,000 in the entire year of 1920.

Eric road repair shops at Buffalo, undivided surplus of \$6,965,504, in the N. Y., have been leased to the Semi-pole Construction Company, a private corporation of Buffalo men. The ssees intend to call back to work all servings amounted to \$176,686,-mer employees.

Preferential obligations of Cubs are in 1918 \$199,350,680 was reported.

GRAIN PRICES IRREGULAR

CHICAGO, Jan. 31—Wheat turned ownward in price during the early trading affected by setbacks in forsays wages of 100,000 workers in dyeling, bleaching and finishing trades are reduced 16 per cent under the ket had undergone a moderate decline. Rallies, however, proved to be only transient. The close was weak, % to 140, net lower, May wheat 1.18% to 1.18% and July 1.04 to 1,04%. Seaboard corn demand was less active than has recently been the case. The finish was heavy, % to ½ net lower, with May 53% @53% @%.

> SHOE CONCERN'S PROFITS LARGE After profit-sharing with employees, the Endicott Johnson Corporation, a shoemaking concern, in 1921 showed earnings equivelent to \$10.92 a share on the 337,300 shares of common stock outstanding.

> ELECTRIC BUSINESS BETTER SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Jan. 31-Business is picking up at the General Electric plant here, and optimism is expressed over the spring outlook. No large orders have been received lately, but work is being done on a fairly extensive scale on production of appara-tus for stock. This has resulted in the

COTTON MARKET STEADY NEW YORK, Jan. 31-Cotton future closed steady: March 16.41, May 16.19, July 15.80, October 15.41, December 15.34. Spot steady; middling 16.70.

EXCHANGES AND BALANCES NEW YORK, Jan. 31—Exchanges \$839,100,000; balances \$63,800,000.

LONDON STOCK MARKET HEAVY

LONDON, Jan. 31-Recessions occurred in oil shares on the stock exchange and the undertone was heavy. Shell Transport & Trading was particularly affected because of the an-nouncement of the new issue of second preference stock, and it sold at 41/4. Royal Dutch was 33% and Mexican Eagle was quoted at 3%.

Dollar descriptions were weaker. They moved with the New York exhange. Argentine rails held well, but adjustments led to irregularity in the nome railway group.

After having rallied fractionally, gilt-edged securities became weaker. French loans were quiet and unchanged. Rumors that the strike of the miners on the Rand was beginning to collapse caused Kaffirs to harden, but changes were small. The industrial section was quiet and

showed a tendency to sell off. Hud-son's Bay was quoted at 5%. In the main, the markets were not

ctive, and there was an absence of leadership. Consols for money, 51%;

Trunk, 1½; De Beers, 10½; Rand Mines, 2. Bar silver was 35¼d. per Mines, 2. Bar silver was 30744.
ounce. Money 3 per cent; discount on the \$22,000,000 common stock, on the \$22,000,000 common stock, on the \$299,099 or \$3.59 a share in 1920.

NEW YORK LIST IS RATHER MIXED

NEW YORK, Jah. 31-Trading in the stock market today was dull and largely professional. Special issues moved to higher levels, but many representative stocks fluctuated narrowly. Sales approximated 400,000 shares. Bond sales were nearly \$11,000,000.

At the dull opening, the only popular issue to show more than a fractional variation was American sugarwhich rose one point. United States Steel, on which quarterly dividend action was to be taken during the day, opened at a nominal recession. Studebaker and Consolidated Gas, also in line for dividend declarations, made slight gains, along with Utah Copper and Corn Products. Declines of one to almost two points gave the list an

irregular tone later. Short covering in oils, metals and utilities lifted the market out of its rut in the final hour. The closing was irregular. Liberty bonds were firm and other bonds reacted moderately.

TWIN CITY'S YEAR

The-Twin City Rapid Transit Com-pany for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, shows net earnings after charges and taxes of \$697,304, equivalent after pre-ferred stock dividends to \$2.21 a share

Exempt From All Federal Income Taxes

City of Portsmouth, Virginia 5% Gold Bonds

Due January 1, 1952

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Portsmouth is the County Seat of Norfolk County, and the third largest city in Virginia. Price 1031/6 and interest to yield 4.80% ... Bond Department

OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY

17 Court Street BOSTON

Members of Federal Reserve System

NEW ISSUE

\$2,500,000

The Melbourne Electric Supply Company, Ltd.

Twenty-Five Year 71/2% General Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

Dated December 1, 1921

Due December 1, 1946

Redeemable, at the Company's option, at 1021/2 and accrued interest, viz.; as a whole, but not in part except for the sinking fund, on December 1, 1930, or any interest date thereafter on six months' notice (or, in the event that State or Municipal authorities exercise their right to purchase the property in 1925, on the earliest possible interest date thereafter on three months'

BUSINESS: The Melbourne Electric Supply Company, Ltd., organized in 1899, furnishes electric light and power for a population of 437,000 in the suburban districts of Melbourne, the capital and chief seaport of the State of Victoria and the present seat of Government of the Commonwealth of Australia.

SECURITY: These \$2,500,000 Bonds will be secured by direct general mortgage upon the Company's properties. Total authorized issue limited by provision that the aggregate amount of General Mortgage Bonds and prior-lien securities may never exceed amount of paid up capital stock.

ASSETS are valued at more than \$11,500,000 after deducting current and accrued liabilities. Against these assets the total funded debt is only \$4,664,800. These Bonds are followed by stocks having a present market value of about \$7,200,000.

NET EARNINGS for the year ending August 31, 1921, \$1,053,678, or more than 5' times interest charges in that year, and more than 3 times present interest charges, including interest on this new issue

EARNINGS:

Years Ended	Gross	Net applicable		Interest
August 31	Revenue	to interest	1	Charges
1917	\$1,441,264	\$710,909		\$144.66
1918	1,689,536	780,373		190,06
1919	1,852,505	864,021	•	192,95
1920	2,296,429	1,033,236		211,19
1921	2,768,586	1,053,678		207,05

DIVIDENDS: Company is paying cash dividends of 8% per annum on \$2,433,300 Preference Shares and 10% per annum on \$3,693,200 ordinary stock, which has been the rate during each of the last nine years.

CUMULATIVE SINKING FUND: 1% per annum of all Series A Bonds issued, first payment December 1, 1923, to purchase or call Series A Bonds at not exceeding the redemption price. Sufficient to retire about 55% of the Series A Bonds before maturity. -

We Recommend these Bonds for Investment

Price 101 and accrued interest yielding over 7.40%

Lee, Higginson & Co.

New York

44 State Street, Boston, 8

Higginson & Co. 80 Lombard Street, London, E. C., 3

Business Men!

Pending the Return to Normal Conditions We Suggest Keeping Your Idle Funds Safely Employed

> at 61/2 per cent By Buying Now

Boston Elevated Railway Co.

6% Coupon Bonds due March 1, 1924

It is not generally realized that the Net Earnings of the Boston, Elevated System for eleven months ending Nov. 30, 1921, but giving effect to the consolidation of the Boston Elevated and West End Street Ry. companies June 1, next, were about 2.75 times the Fixed Charges, leaving a balance for Depreciation and Dividends of over \$5,000,000.

Furthermore the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in effect guarantees the Fixed Charges and Dividends during the period of Public Control now fixed until June 30, 1928.

Notther of the Companies has any mortgage outstanding.

Price 99 and interest

Estabrook & Co.

in Year Average Earnings Per Hour Cut 16.5 Per Cent

Earnings of Workers

with managing director of the association of these statistics.

"The bottom had been nearly reched, because replacement sales and cleared out practically all stocks on the basis of prices at which fresh marchandise could be purchased. That has been mare the sales are transplanted to the parties of the transplanted to the parties and cleared out practically all stocks on the basis of prices at which fresh marchandise could be purchased. That has been mare the sales are transplanted to the parties and added that the ear of price has a subject the need of prohibition that undoubted in the produce of prohibition that the ear of the parties and added that the ear of general prosperity and prohibition had hovember of last year, pleasents the definite corporation of that deduction. Since November, 1931, all clothing prices at retail have been or the rock bottom has prices at retail have been or the rock bottom has wholly by price changes in the wholesale fields.

PACIFIC AIR MAIL

PLANE OF NEW TYPE

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 36 (Special)

BAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30 (Special)

Air mail dying between San Franchists and added thought and will be dearnined wholly by price changes in the farm colony division of the department reparts few admissions for the parties and the state for the parties of the parties and the state for the parties of the parties and the state for the parties and the state for the protect.

BAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 36 (Special)

Air mail dying between San Franchists and the state of the parties and the state of the parties of the protect.

"To main far and the produced and the federation asserts that its necessity is obvious from the protect of the same may make movement, "Zionine is a wanting movement," the speaker concluded. "At its height the movement attracted 30,000 follows the price that the strate in the parties that the ear of the parties that the ear of the parties of the parties of the parties that the

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 36 (Special)

Air mail flying between San Francisco and New York is. to be shortened by eight hours with the placing in service of the new De Haviland plane. No. 221 about Feb. 15, according to announcement made at air-mail service headquarters at Crissy Field here on Jan. 15. The new Haviland has just been completed, having been built entirely at Crissy Field, and has made its first flight over San Francisco Bay, in charge of Lieut. Standope Boggs. Construction of the plane, which is the largest and fastest of the postal department's zero fleet. Colvell, superintendent of the western division, air-mail service, and W. E. La Follette, manager of the Crissy Field terminal.

DROP IN CLOTHING RIVAL NEW YORK PORT PLAN STATE CANVASS OF has distributed \$42,132,442 plus the PRICES TRACED OFFERED BY CITY ENGINEER VOTERS EXPECTED given the board by John D. Rockfeller.

Retail Figures for All Kinds Col. William J. Wilgus Makes Public What Hylan Massachusetts Federation
Show 42 Per Cent Decline Administration Will Undertake If Allowed to Churches Will Seek Opin
Proceed With Narrows Tunnel Construction Regarding the Dry Law

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (Special)—

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (Special)—

Statistics show retail clothing prices of all kinds dropped 42 per cent between March, 1920, and November, 1921, the period of the price peak, and the cost of clothing for man and wife the cost of clo

tween March, 1920, and November, and the word of the prices coangled by the National Restall Dry Goods Association of the research profession between June, 1920, and July, 1921, forced arerage weekly wages down 282 per cent, reduced average earnings per hour by 16.5 per cent, each of the state of the st

aster, he releases the safety belt and Henry Morgenthau Tells Polity jumps, the parachate following and opening automatically."

a of each clothing item as mage couple consumes in the fone year. Previous investinaving shown that the cost for the clothing changes is in proto that for adults the reduction practically to the cost of clothing changes in the frequently, bringing gifts and promises to make homes for them soon. Some have already provided good homes for children hitherto negligible proposition to the advance. Institutions caring for juvenile defeated.

SOY BEAN TESTS MADE

Pollette, manager of the Crissy
sid terminal.

This plane, said Mr. Colwell, "is
a first of the new standardised flavands which are to be used in the
annountmental mail service. Draschanges have been made in conmution plans in order to take adtage of lessons learned during the
typar. The wheels are much
typer than usual, giving approxitally an eight-inch contrast surface
landing in snow. The driving inmuents are placed farther away
at the drivet, so that, is case of
landing in any phases, or be

Club of Princeton University

PRINCETON, N. J. (Special)-"By returning to Palestine, the Jews would give up the advantages and the privi-leges that they have procured through Morgenthau, former American Ambas-sador to Turkey, in an address on Club of Princeton University. "A man's religion is no longer essential to gain-

"The great majority of Jews are not whose sole purpose has been to gain movement and are, in the main, responsible for its significance today.

"These agitators deliberately miscost of yard goods having inad in proportion to the advance
ady-to-wear clothing, homemade
in procured from yard goods
in most as ready-to-wear, which,
forember, 1921, remained 61 per
advance July, 1914, although the
al cost of the homemade clothing
in cost of the homemade dothing
in the year 1915. In the year 1917 the
number of intemperate fathers was
feduced to 88 while intemperate
mothers increased to 12; the followmothers increased to 12; the followshows that the British will not permit
ing year the figures were 87 and seven represented facts in order to make

attended by two distinguished mem-bers of the French Academy, M.

The committee of the academy which has the matter in charge con-President of Columbia University; Augustus Thomas, dramatist, and Brander Matthews, novelist and critic. Robert Underwood Johnson, secre-tary of the academy, sent the follow-ing cable message, to be read at the opening of the Paris fetee: "American opening of the Paris fetes: "American Academy presents greetings and felicitations on celebration by Academie Française of tercentenary of Molisre, to whose genius and fame it will also pay tribute April 24 and 25, giving cordial welcome to Messieurs Chevrillon and Donnay."

NEW YORK POLICE ASK FOR GAS BOMBS

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (Special)the purchase of 500 tear gas bombs for the department and 100 gas masks for the department and 100 gas masks for the police bombing squads, Inspector-General Thor of the police department asked the Board of Estimate yesterday for an appropriation of \$4200. The police favor use of tear bombs against mobs.

Proposed Picture Censorship

Systematic cooperation between the churches, using local federations in localities where they exist, is planned That Movement Is Waning for the division of the work of the canvass. The state federation describes obtaining a list of registered voters, selecting the best men and women to carry on the poll and en-rolling all willing to pledge support of the Eighteenth Amendment, as the three essential steps. On the basis of this organization and experience, canvass on the other issues will be facili-tated, it is expected. tated, it is expected.

Beyond possible attempts to weaken ing equality; his ability and character, not his creed, determine his position in the affairs of the world. the Volstead act by election of a pro-liquor Congress, two state issues are at stake. The motion picture centhe Volstead act by election of a pro- today at the Treasury. sorship law; passed by the 1921 General Court, and signed by the Governor, has been made the subject in favor of the Zionist movement," de-clared Mr. Morgenthau. "Not more Governor, has been made the subject than 5 per cent, or about 150,000 of all of referendum on petition of the mopopularity with a certain class of dis-contented Jews, have fostered this Volstead act. That this may also to harmonize the state law with the ket. become an issue in referendum is considered possible.

Importance of Issues

"The importance of the two moral issues on which we are thus asked to issues on which we are thus asked to help cannot be overestimated," declares a statement of the Massachusetts Federation of 'Churches. "Prohibition, even partly enforced, has been a wonderful success. But Massachusetts is one of the few states mothers increased to 12; the following year the figures were 87 and seven a manafing director of the parce that prohibition has had an important effect.

The acceleration of the price decline from the start of the large with part of material falling off from 103 and eight, respectively.

Officials of these institutions any that this material falling off from 103 and eight in yourne of decline, from the start of the relatively small 6 per cent because that prohibition has had an important effect.

The acceleration of the price decline from the start of the large number of Muhammadans and Christian era.

Officials of these institutions any that this material falling off from 103 and eight in 1919 to 24 and two in 1920, is due to prohibition it is only fair to suppose that prohibition has had an important effect.

During the past year the number of increased to 12; the following July, tas unmistable evidence that prices to the parcel system, the demand for labor and the following July, tas unmistable evidence that prices to the parcel system, the demand for labor and the following July, tas unmistable evidence that prices to the parcel system, the demand for labor and the following July, tas unmistable evidence that prices to the parcel system, the demand for labor and the following July, tas unmistable evidence that prices to the prohibition that an important effect.

During the past year the number of intereased to 12; the following July, the figures were 87 and seven in the Jews to found their own government to the discomfort of the large number of Muhammadans and Christian era.

Mr. Morgenthau also commented upon the economic impossibility of the interest to the full success of prohibition must be removed. If prohibition continues and succeeds in the United States, world-prohibition will be inevitable; for, if to our tremendous natural resources and industrial advantages is added the interest of the world will be hopelessly.

FOR SALE

House contains, in master bedrooms an a large hall; library, with the feder that has as yet refused full coopera-tion with the federal government in

Maurice Donnay, dramatist, and Andre Chambers of Commerce that as a reernment is prepared, subject to approval by Parliament, to enter into a formal agreement with the West Indian colonies that the preference on West Indian goods which are now entitled to preferential rates on im-portation into the United Kingdom shall be continued for 10 years from the date of the agreement, on the

basis of reciprocity.

He said the customs duties charged on these goods, other than spirits, would bear to the duties on similar goods imported from foreign counscond schedule of the Finances, Act of 1919, and the customs duties on spirits would be lower by not less than 60 per cent per proof gallon than the duties on foreign spirits of like

The Chambers of Commerce are still pressing for increasing the preference for West Indian sugar.

GIFTS OF \$88,196,706

NEW YORK, Jan. 29-Gifts for the furtherance of education totaling \$33,196,706.42 were made during the fiscal
year 1921-22 by-the general education
board of the Rockfeller Foundation, it
was made known in the annual report

Today's annual report further reveals that Mr. Rockfeller has released the Assachusetts Federation of board from any obligation to hold any of his gifts in perpetuity. Thus the distribution of the principal and income of the fund is left to the dis-Regarding the Dry Law and cretion of the board members.

RENT CALLED BIG LIVING COST ITEM

National Industrial Conference Board Director Says It Is the

lars' worth of building operations would be immediately started. Freight rates would be lower and business machinery generally would revolve more quickly; all unemployment would be reduced or practically disap-

FARM LOAN BOARD PLANS BOND ISSUES

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31-The Farm Loan Board is preparing a new bond issue to be made shortly, it was said

Officials said the issue probably would amount to about \$75,000,000. Interest rates have not yet been determined, it was said. The board will have to decide whether to dispose of the Jews in this country, really favor tion picture interests. It is expected the new bonds at a premium or lower the return to Palestine. Agitators, that the Legislature now sitting will the rate to below 5 per cent, under enact a prohibition enforcement code existing conditions in the bond mar

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cted to interest himself in ure if he is told nothing about cture if he is told nothing about liding, or the purpose of the ct? Why should there not be and Private views of buildings, or the purpose of the added.

To Straight Statements I have greatest meeting of artists since the influence of Saint-Gaudens that it articles be published as a of course on new buildings? newspaper will do it one day, are we shall all wonder why it love hefors.

To Straight Statements I have greatest meeting of artists since the influence of Saint-Gaudens that it became possible for sculptors and architects thus to work shoulder? Out of this invaluable experience of the influence of Saint-Gaudens that it became possible for sculptors and architects thus to work shoulder? Out of this invaluable experience of the exposition bringing him, as it did, into touch with fellow artists, came we have hefore.

Here, finally, is a statement that the learned Mr. Bernard Shaw has just thrown off—"The First Condition of a

Mary Crawshay prise for English Literature, of the value of £100, to Miss M. E. Seatol, M. A., of Girton Miss M. E. Seaton, M. A., of Girson College, Cambridge, and Bedford College, London. The book chosen, I am glad to say, was not a novel. It is "A Study of the Relations between "A Study of the Relations between Canada and the Scandinavian Councillated and the Scandinavian Counc ries in the Seventeenth Century, ance in English writers with Scandinavian language, literatures, and myths." My Dark-Eyed Niece's com-ment on this was "Hot Stuff," a phrase of which I do not know the precise

M ANY English newspapers, I am many pro-of long articles. There seems to be Such a view that readers cannot assimilate leaders that allebusiness unconnected more than 600 words at a time. This, with the fair, all family ties, were for I am sure, is wrong judgment. In the time abandoned. A rough cabin reading the notices of Col. Henry was built on one of the wooded mands, Watterson (Marse Henry), I learn where many of the workers congre-that his leading articles were at gated in the evenings, before a roar-times six and eight columns long and ing fire of logs, only to tumble each published in serial form on successive days. There is a mean between a quarter of a column and eight columns. date and discussion. At one of the

Hon. Winston Churchill's first the interchange of ideals and experi-article in the Strand Magazine on ences, Mr. Burnham relates, Mr. "Painting as a Pastime." His second Saint-Gaudens, who had been quietly article, like the first, is a brilliant and listening in his corner, crossed the naïve performance. I have chosen the opening as a Straight Statement.

THE ACHIEVEMENTS a prominent feature of Mr. Burnham's A FRENCH CRITIC OF AN ARCHITECT

merica's vision and achievement, in the realm of the arts, Mr. Moore's record will prove a revelation and an inspiration. In his two bulky volumes the author has presented to cooperate, which grew slowly in the thought of architects, sculptors and landscape experts, in consequence the World's Columbian Exposition at difference, often the severe opposition,

As chief of construction, it fell to ters. The Council of the British Daniel H. Burnham, already an architempts so easily into digression. the diverse talents and aims of For a welcome change, owing to his those concerned in the designing of unusual opportunities of studying the Chicago exposition. It was an little-known tongues among littleing degree, this was accomplished— is very little reference, comparatively, amazing, that is, until one recalls the to Latin and Greek and the Romance genius of those involved, such men as languages; there is very much to Charles F. McKim, Frank Millet, Au-such material, for example, as Chigustus Saint-Gaudens, Puvis de Chayannes, Fraderick MacMonnies, Daniel Chimariko, Mon-Khmer, Kwakiuti, French, Theodore Thomas. Together they wrought miracles with the marshy waste of land, of which so These are not, however, dragged in

Such was the absorption of these into his own bunk after hours of anec early meetings of architects, landscape HAVE already referred to the Right tractors, after an entire day spent in his hands, and said: "Look here, old fellow, do you realize that this is the greatest meeting of artists since the

A March of the Property of the Control of the Contr

Little can be said as to the style of this detailed work of Mr. Moore's. Obviously, it is an unadorned record of achievement, and as such a val-uable contribution to the history of the arts in the United States.

AN INCLUSIVE ART

Mr. Sapir is chief of the anthropo-Mr. Sapir is chief of the anthropo-logical section, Geological Survey, of Canada. He is also a poet. It seems ist, was Meredith's father-in-law, and a straightforward account of the Canada. He is also a poet. It seems "Lieva George is the Prime Mixture of impulse to treate, the awakening a far cry from anthropology to free a far cry from anthropology to free Older in years than Shelley or Keats. Only when it is pointed out to us do werse, yet Mr. Sapir bridges the gap we perceive that the isolation of Meremost gracefully, and with nothing less than this book upon language—an of the training school afforded them by important volume, let it be said at important volume, let it be said at once, which should not be overlooked by any student of linguistics at all Chicago, in 1898. In view of the in- by any student of linguistics at all made before but we are none the less eager to keep abreast of his field. grateful to Mr. Chevalley for crystal-who seems to have some points in Back and forth across the Channel lizing into an extraordinarily able common with Dostolevski's heroes and and through Prance these Rogets and which confronted Mr. Burnham and his This is no work for whiling away an associates, in their attempts to bring idle hour; it is fundamental, solid, about the unified beauty of great mod- well grounded. To be sure it crosses ern cities, one marvels that even a the border of demonstrable facts into start has been made in the right ditree's Library is that there should rection, and one takes courage for the token Mr. Sapir possesses imagination; not for nothing is he a poet. But for most of the time he pursues the steady course of an admirable

that underlie linguistic change. There that Mr. Chevalley is primarily connook, Burmese, Cambodgian, Chinese, many promoters of the fair expected for display; among the functions they serve is the all-important one of revealing that the so-called civilized tongues have no monopoly of

complexity, of expressional power. In language; primitivity by no means denotes, '? necessity, simplicity and vacuity. In the most distant corners of the earth, among peoples not pos-sibly related in history, developmen or genealogy, there keep cropping out similar devices of the personality to express itself. In air enthusiasm which one mry well understand, Mr. Sapir declares toward the end of his book that "Language is the most massive and inclusive art we know, a mountainous and anonymous work of

"Do we quite realize," asks Mr. Chevalley, "that George Meredith was a contemporary of George Eliot, and that 'Richard Feverel' was published in the same year as 'Adam Bede'?" It must be confessed that, being also contemporaries of Meredith in spite of our youth, most of us find the realization dith in his middle years was a cause as well as a consequence of his ideas and his art. This explanation of what It would be hardly fair to regard

as merely a resume, for the writing is so alive and fresh that it abounds with judgments which seem almost new. The book is divided into 11 sectury, and, by way of Dickens, Thack-eray, the Brontës, and their con-James; and, lastly, to the novelists of cerned, for he devotes half the volume to them, classifying them as "pre-cursors" (Jerome, Jacobs, etc.), as 'regionalists" (Barrie, Stephens, Phillpotts), and as "les cinq grands ro-manclers contemporains" (Kipling, Wells, Bennett, Galsworthy, and Conrad). He concludes with contemporary women novelists and "les jeunes" recent as John Cournos and Clemence Dane.

Often his single passages state a case, as when he declares that Eden THE EVOLUTION OF Philipotts' real hero is Dartmoor, or where, in speaking of the failure of the great war to influence English fiction with any material consequences, he writes: "Le contact immédiat avec les événéments ne favorise œuvre d'arts. De même que l'épopée napoléonienne ne fut écrite et décrite qu'après avoir été vêcue, de même il est probable que les grands romans

early poetry. Many of the sources are Persian and oriental and in a later chapter there are some interesting legends of Solomon, including an early example of the tale known to Three Generations. Edited by S. R. Roget, D. Appleton & Co., New York. us by the episode of the moving wood in "Macbeth." The bogatyvi, of whom most of the early ballads tell, are characters like Bevis of Hampton, men who fight the foe, real or superout the stories flaunts the figure of

these matters with the sun and sun-

worship.

volume the results of the best English the hero of the Russian Ballet criticism, not merely on Meredith but "Chout." Combining the character of on his fellow novelists from Defoe to the present. "Chout." Combining the character of strong man with that of buffoon he travelers and in care of Swiss voituniers, penned in picturesque but uncycle we also come across Sadko,

"Some Social Aspects of Russian History," giving rather brief notes on sothe way; in some instances taking as tions, commencing with the English cial organization in medieval Russia, novel previous to the nineteenth cen-tury, and, by way of Dickens, Thack-and of the mode of singing the ballads. Finally appendices treat of such temporaries, coming to the period of things as Slav music and instruments, transition which produced the work of give examples of the ballads them-George Moore, Gissing, and Henry selves and throw light on certain constantly recurring themes and ob-

The book is well worth studying but object, which is to link the legends to authentic history, is not the most ex-cellent result attained by its writing. We may regard it as a stop-gap awaiting completion of something larger by the same author.

THE SHORT STORY

While the American literary imagination was still under the influence of the sights and happenings of a cou pas ce travail constructeur de l'ima-gination, qui est essentiel à toute was developed to diminish its nower. Mark Roget, and of John Lewis was developed to diminish its power. It was humor, of a quality as distinct and original as the country in which it was developed. It was first noticede guerre ne seront produits qu'après able in the anecdote or "story" and, Franco-Prussian War, and France in la guerre, et par une autre génération after the fashion of such begianings, 1872; Belgium not long after the close unconscious generations."

The author rejects any theory of language that ascribes its origin to natural interjections or to enomatapoetic sounds. These may explain certain phenomena; that is all. Language, to him, is primarily a prerational function—an instrument perfectling, and in turn perfected by, thought.

Is guerre, et par une autre generation after the fashion of such begianings, and the savoir, de les was orally transmitted. It was common in the barrooms, the gatherings in the country store, and finally at about the poetry of the peasant complete sounds. These may explain about the poetry of the peasant complete sounds. These may explain about the poetry of the peasant complete sounds. These may explain about the poetry of the peasant complete sounds. These may explain a sound the poetry of the peasant complete sounds. These may explain a sound times about which three generations of the Revolution by which it became more independent kingdom; Holland in the country store, and finally at and times about which three generations of the Revolution by which it became an independent kingdom; Holland in the country store, and finally at and times about which three generations of the Revolution by which it became an independent kingdom; Holland in the country store, and finally at and times about which three generations of the Revolution by which it became an independent kingdom; Holland in the country store, and finally at times about which there are considered to the place and times about which the country store, and finally qui est en train, sans le savoir, de les was orally transmitted. It was comof life between man and the world even the camp meeting and pulpit. It any preceding. Thomas Hardy satisfies the passion, at last received the currency of the Contemporar. Thomas Hardy satisfies the passion, at last received the currency of the Contemporary pen and the fatalism that is his mental basis." public press, But wherever met it was sketches by John Lewis Roget He is inclined to have reservations so distinctly original and novel, so in-about Kipling, who "was born a jour-dividual and characteristic, that it was

myths in Scandinavian and other A VOLUME OF TRAVEL LETTERS

The cumbrous title of Mr. Roget's book is atoned for by the page of por-traits facing it; portraits of such a live quality as to corroborate the presnatural, animated with a devouring tige of high intelligence conveyed by patriotic and religious zeal." Throughthe names written beneath: Peter Romilly, Sir Samuel Romilly, Peter Vladimir, king of Kiev, a sort, of King Mark Roget, John Lewis Roget.

Arthur identified by the learned in To the two distinguished families. the Romillys and the Rogets, belonged the travelers whose letters form the A second important center for bal- collection. The letters were not writlad material was Moscow rising on the puins of the Kiev empire: here the feading figure was Ivan the Terri-it is more as if an intimate friend

Romillys wove their way, in sailing desirable inns, delayed by contrary whose adventures at the bottom of the winds, and snowbound near Gresea inspired Rimsky-Korsakoff. | noble; encountering inconveniences
An interesting chapter is called and hardships incredible in the ears many days to a journey as the number of hours now required.

the journey from London to Geneva, made by Jean Roget and his wife in 1779, Jean Roget was a Genevese Huguenot who, a few years before-this, had gone to London to take charge of the French Protestant Church there. He had married Cathit is hardly long or full enough for a scholar and it is not quite as interesting as it might be for the general reader. Probably too its main object, which is to like the formula written while he journayed from the contract of the second o are the letters of Samuel Romilly, written while he journeyed from England to Switzerland, taking to their infant son, Peter Mark Roget, known to the world since as the originator of the Thesaurus, who been temporarily left with his grand-father, the jeweler of Marylebone.

Another group of letters resulted from a coaching trip journey from London to Edinburgh, made by Catherine Roget and her two young children; another from a tour in the United States in 1818. Others reflect Roget, his son, and the editor's father.

Pre-Revolutionary Paris, and Paris
in the days of Napoleon and during



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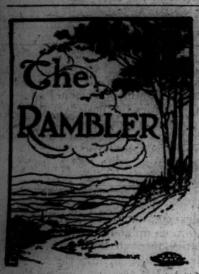


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THE HOME FORUM



The Uses of Urbanity

In 1908 Viscount, then Mr. Bryce de an address to the students of the versity of Virginia on founder's day, and chose for his subject, Thomas erson. In the course of that address Mr. Bryce said that "no one minority" and the tone in which it was edge and experience, who have not said and the rest of the matter are sat in a study and pondered a formula, than the words of fanaticism and ce. The work and services, the inflinching industry, above all the er and the fairness of int Bryce are not for me to enlarge upon, but are only an occasion for every thinking man to ponder upon the words that are quoted above and to be thankful for that quality of moral and intellectual urbanity which is re-vesled by the whole address. I say this because calmness and fairness are mighty weapons, most needful to them that live in democracies.

Weighing Votes Bryce gave great credit to Jefferson

Rryce, the courageous liberal ought, can say what really exa great popular fallacy and we no offense, because he does it banely. He does not rant, he does ophisticate, he does not imply

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

eded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

WILLIS J. ABBOT, EDITOR one regarding the conduct of farticles and illustrations for old be addressed to the Editor.

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that opponents to his view are dan-

Gentle Manners a Great Service The man who keeps his convictions strong and his manners gentle perorms a great service, because this manner of thinking almost invariably results in taking away personalities. It does not attack "you," "him" nor 'them"; it advances the proposition that a certain posture of thought is

You cannot be angry for very ong with a syllogism, but you can make a most ridiculous exhibition of yourself in being angry with a person; you can rout and expel a faulty middle term, but when you attempt this with a person, it is a mere question of avoirdupois and, on the whole, undignified. When I say "you," I am least personal, gentle reader, for It means all of us. In this work, the urbane man is most useful and of great value, for his appeal is to the excellence of those who for the moment disagree with him, not to their defects.

The pleasant, moderate, self-con trolled manner of stating things may be not of much use for headlines, but it gives results that are good for the community. One notices very often nust ever be afraid of being in a that men who have very great knowlstronger and more persuasive contenting themselves with its excellence, are very moderate in stating their views. This means no relaxation of conviction, it does not mean that they have any fear for the sound-ness of their reasoning, but on the contrary shows that they know that it is sound and hope with much good but Miss Fairbury and I rode in a will that others will share it. bridge builder who has seen a rule in mathematics proved a thousand times does not grow excited about it; he has seen and experienced its beneficent and invincible soundness and truste it.

Reducing Mulishness

On the side of convictions, we are all mules, we hate to be driven and the instinct is sound. To the urbane, his convictions, nevertheless he the kindly and gentle is given much thinking and argument, the urbane which were probably caused by man never gives his opponent a grievsots observed and by that rea- ance, but makes him a friend, though which every man of sense must perhaps some will think me not urbane ollowed, whether he like the in using the word "mule," but pray re-

banity, is always the same. After the first trumpetings have fallen away, after the dust of prejudice has a little subsided and men are reminded that the bright-clad old women and girls, their work, their duties and themselves are not changed, they begin to think and to reckon. They may not on the roadside parapet, who played analyze very closely, but they ask themselves why they are bound to Pans; the goat herds, huddling their fairly and will not use "the catch- it is a miracle that they do not all words of a dominant party," but will tumble into the sea below—that 'wine-use the words of friendliness and dark sea' of blue and purple shadows, essential rules are far above the question of personal likes and dislikes.

my part I make so bold as to think of the lower slopes there was a silver and has received commissions for that good will is very agreeable and shimmer of clives and the glow of portraits from many persons of disshattered with hatred.

The Accurate Man

The urbane man is by no means a really moderate man, is an accurate man, and knows that there is no need of exaggeration. There are those who cannot state any view of their own gorge, and it seemed as if a thousand by persons who have no liking for the without the aid of a trombone, an instrument no doubt useful in its proper place, but of questionable advantage in the spreading of opinion and the convincing of understanding.

It is this which impels one to observe the likeness between Lord Morley and the author of "The American Common-wealth." Both men of strong convictions and great reading, both liberal in their thinking and their manner of looking at great questions, they nevertheless have both of them in their styles, which otherwise greatly differ, recognition of a desire for equal judgment in the reader, which you perceive with a great relief after a outpourings that are shed upon a more or less well-meaning public.

Commoner in Conservatives

This serenity and moderation of thought are by no means the charac-teristics of all liberal thinkers, indeed I am inclined to think that one sees them oftenest in the so-called conservative, but when it happens that a liberal and a conservative each have a good deal of digested reading, we find that they are apt to share a common urbanity, a neutral ground of recog-nized facts, and we breathe the easier to know that here is one spot where there will be no screaming and no dis-

courtesy.

There are various forms of kindness, from coals and blankets to that moral delicacy which can guide and not wound, help and not condescend, and today after the excursions and alarums in destruction, the kindness that may do more good than all others is that unspoken urbanity which looks not for foes to crush, but fellows to welcome. We may congratulate ourselves that it was displayed by two famous men that wrote and spoke the English language so that their fellow men's strength was not lessened and their own honor was kept bright for our example.

Inili. "We soon reached Amalfi, a little town on a pebbly cove, and the Cappuccini Hotel, which was once a monastery, on a ledge high and sheer above the water. We had a long climb up the steps to reach it, while a crowd of mercenary boys . . . sang (truthfully) 'La Donna' è Mobile,' and turned handsprings on the road below."

Pope's Love for Reading As much company as I have kept, and as much as I love it, I love reading better, and would rather be employed in reading than in the most agreeable conversation.—Pope.

Greenness Comes

Like tongues of flame, like water showering, dripping, Green life slides down the branch, from bushes shaking A verdant dew, or, out on a long curve slipping, At the far extreme to a shivering soft foam breaking.

spring in the desert, a fire in the darkness leaping, Greenness comes, transparently roofing and walling Garden ways with an indolent down-

ward-sweeping, mounded high, . . . aspiring, . . airly falling,

Or leaning fan over fan. A green and golden Lucid cave enfolds us, cunningly vaulted, With delicate-screened high chambers

Birds to flutter and sing or nest exalted In swaying sanctuaries, and the Limetree's clustering
Flowers to blow that the leafy ways

to embolden

be fragrant. -Martin Armstrong.

The Drive to Amalfi

"The next morning," writes Pauline Stiles in "New Footprints in Old Places," "behold, the mountains were covered with mists and it was raining on the day of our long anticipated Amalfi drive. Nevertheless we started off at nine. There were two carriages drawn by three horses hitched abreast; cart behind a strong, ambitious, little pony. We clattered down a steep cafion to the coast, and then began that superb forty-mile drive along the abruptly from the sea, and the road is cut out of the face of the cliffs, winding, climbing, twisting, coiling about the curves of the shore. Little pink, blue and yellow villages cluster thickly all along the way; hoary Saracen towers cling to the rocks at the edge of the sea, and higher on the peaks are those of other times. I was amazed at the audacity of man. for, every bit of the steep mountain clusion or not, namely, that a manus as such is an arithmetical example. The majority must not prevail for no means has been extended of weighing as well as ling votes; in other words, it and quality are quite different in using the word "mule," but pray resides is used for farms and homes, perhaps just enough ground for the sleep mountain sides is used for farms and homes, perhaps just enough ground for the sleep mountain sides is used for farms and homes, perhaps just enough ground for the sleep mountain sides is used for farms and homes, perhaps just enough ground for the sleep mountain sides is used for farms and homes, perhaps just enough ground for the sleep mountain sides is used for farms and homes, perhaps just enough ground for the sleep mountain sides is used for farms and homes, perhaps just enough ground for the sleep mountain should be used for farms and homes, perhaps just enough ground for the sleep mountain should be used for farms and homes, perhaps just enough ground for the sleep mountain should be used for farms and homes, perhaps just enough ground for the sleep mountain should be used for farms and homes, perhaps just enough ground for the sleep mountain should be used for farms and homes, perhaps just enough ground for the sleep mountain should be used for farms and homes, perhaps just enough ground for the sleep mountain should be used for farms and homes, perhaps just enough ground for the sleep mountain should be used for farms and homes, perhaps just enough ground for the sleep mountain should be used for farms and homes, perhaps just enough ground for the sleep mountain should be used for farms and homes, perhaps just enough ground for the sleep mountain should be used for farms and homes, perhaps just enough ground for the sleep mountain should be used for farms and homes, perhaps just enough ground for the sleep mountain should be used for farms and homes, perhaps just enough ground for the sleep mountain should be used for farms and homes, perhaps just enough ground for the sleep

"And the people, living on these crags so green and flower-decked above the sea, complete the charmbarefoot, who trudged over the stones of the road . . . the old men, perched

age.
"'Ohié!' they called to us across the voices answered from all the rocks. . . . "As we climbed higher we plunged into mystery, for the mists were so when we arrived at last we saw the tiny plazza, the cathedral and the fountain, and the cypresses against the quaint campanile of the Rufolo palazzo through a veil of rain. We ran up a long flight of steps to the Pension Palumbo, where we ate our lunch before an open fire in a room opening on a garden. Afterwards I be alone. The rain had stopped, the mists lifted and all the shining mountain tops and valleys could be seen Far, far below was the sea, and the sound of children's voices and church bells came sweetly up the gorges to the little garden-terrace high above

the shore. "We went to see Palazzo Rufalo where Robert the Wise and Boccaccio were frequently entertained. Beyond the court and the vaulted banqueting hall was the garden. When Wagner saw it he said: 'Here, at last, is the nchanted garden of Klingsor!'

"Ravello, romantic, idyllic, incom-parable! A place in which to linger orever, and we had to ride away, so soon, behind an obdurate pony, long looking back at the grey campa-



"The Harvest Bearer," from the painting by Antonio Mancini

Mancini's Striking Technique

Antonio Mancini, portrait and figure painter, resides (1900) at Rome, where he has a studio in the old artists' quarter in the Via Margutta. He was Mill. think as somebody else thinks, espethink as somebody else thinks, espethink as somebody else thinks, espethe black heads tied up with scarlet born at Narni, in Umbria, and studied
the black heads tied up with scarlet born at Narni, in Umbria, and studied
the black heads tied up with scarlet born at Narni, in Umbria, and studied
flowers. There is little light under where the urbane man would have from terraces above; the dirty babies Lista at Naples. Mancini's work inthe overarching roof of lofty boughs,
done more lasting work. He will argue who learn to walk on paths so steep, variably attracts attention wherever where the sun comes only as a thin exhibited by the extraordinary char- trickle of stray beams, sifted through acter of its technique. There is no the canopy of close-set green. Orchids are found at times; and I heard courage, because he has seen that the which licks the rocks with singing drawing, in the usual sense of the tongues.

"All morning we rode through this vas in patches of unequal thickness, term. The paint is applied to the can-It seems to me that the more good will easilize our hopes that the world can be a pleasant place to live in. There are many causes ostensibly good that are presented to us as though their advocates had a very low opinion of good will or anything like it and for my part I make so bold as to think

lemons, but the tops of the mighty tinction. It is due to him to say that and fluted at the edge. The colour peaks were lost in billowing clouds.
Long-winding steps cut in the mountain led up into the mists, and the lemon and olive pickers, bent under sober, more reasonable, more logical; weak man; the moderate man, the their baskets, climbed through the he evidently puts some restraint upon red-brown blur of stones and foli- himself, and by an effort of will forces his production into a shape where it can be understood and even admired extravagant and abnormal in a work of art. . . . Jacassy, in speaking of Mancini's methods of work, says: dense all the view was hidden; and "This fantastic artist used to work in a singular way with his canvas or the floor, and looking glasses all around his model; as the result was marvelous his method of obtaining it was praised as evidence of genius. . As in the Gioconda of Leonardo

da Vinci, there is in the eyes of his faces a depth of meaning-an indefinable something, subtle, unrestfulwhich makes us penetrate into their very humanity, and wonder about thoughts." - "Modern Italian Art." by Ashton Rollins Willard.

Through the Brush in Fiji At Tumba Mills, most of the timber

tinguished stranger, lounging on the seats, and entertaining the rowers with long tales and many boastings. By this time I had learned a good deal more Fijian than Gideon supposed me to possess, and I could understand aomething of what he said. One long serial story that occupied nearly an hour, and was listened to with the deepest attention and interest, excited my curlosity, after a while, and I tried to make it out. . It was neither hour, and was listened to with the deepest attention and interest, excited my curiosity, after a while, and I tried to make it out. . . It was neither more nor less than an exact inventory of everything we had to est since we

of everything we had to eat since we left Lambass!...

The forest, of "bush," when we reached it, was delightfully dim and cool, after the glare of the river. A snares, and no real benefit to thyself; rough "skid road," crossed over with logs, had been cut through it down to Penn.

a cliff above the river, over which the timber was slid into the water. Teams of ten to sixteen bullocks hauled each log from its home in the forest to the river highway, and once in the water, the timber was floated or rafted, ac-

rumours of strange, rare blossoms, unknown to botanists, appearing here, and in Taviuni, a great island not far close to the ground, had apparently five months on nothing but the "Ox-no leaves, and was very much ruffled ford Book of English Verse" and was a grayish-lilac, with a large, dark- to look up a quotation, in those late brown, cone-shaped pistil in the

center.) "... Oh, the wonders of a tropical memory is knitted with a wide mesh forest! the tough lianas that barred Suppose we want to be sure just what our way at every step, and had to be it was that Shakespeare said happened slowly and painfully hacked through—to him in his "sessions of sweet silent thought," what are we going to do? living gems on the rich blossoms—the marvellous chameleons, three feet long, that crept sullenly away at our steps, changing colours as they went! speare's sonnets, at least you can write We could hear the fierce, wild boars one of your own instead. Speaking and dangerous wild cats crashing their way among the thickets not far off: myriads of beautiful birds darted through the air; serpents and centipedes crept at our feet, and formidable ticks let themselves down from overhanging boughs. . . . " The above, I know very well, is what

the reader expects, when hearing about tropical forests; so I have done my best to write the kind of thing that is popular, It will out, however. I didn't manuscripts of plays? Charles Lamb see all those things—though they were undoubtedly there, and I suppose, therefore, I ought to have seen them. Stanley would have seen them; so would Burton or Livingstone, or any when the fatal day came? Did he sit decent traveller. The wild boars and on a packing case and utter sepulchral cats would have come up to call on him at once, instead of keeping ten At Tumba Mills, most of the timber him at once, instead of keeping ten is obtained from the forest eight miles away; the snakes (harmless all) farther up the river. I journeyed up and chameleons would have come out the Ndreketi in a boat one day, to see the timber cutting, being conveyed by four natives from the mill, and attended by Gideon, who acted the distended by Gideon, who acted the distinguished stranger, lounging on the tinguished stranger, lounging on the clearing

Spiritual Hope

man's temporal and spiritual wellbeing as are faith and love. The constantly recurring experience of disappointed human hope indicates, however, that such hope rests upon a false basis, and that, in order to be effectual, hope, just as surely as faith and love, must rest upon a spiritual foundation. matter. From this unstable basis, only ephemeral expectation and atand things, but in man's spiritual doent and eternal harmony.

The necessity and the wisdom of

that Spirit is the only reality is what things material. prevents those who depend upon the evidence of material sense from placing all their faith and hope and love in the keeping of the God who is Spirit. That it is possible for men in this age to understand God with

What Are We Going to Do?

But packing for storage instead of Boswell's Johnson? Suppose we want hours of the night when all really worth while reading is done? Our memory is knitted with a wide mesh. We will have to fall back on the customary recourse of the minor poetif you can't remember one of Shakeone of your own instead. Speaking of literature, it is a curious thing that the essayists have so neglected this topic of moving. It would be pleasant to know how the good and the great have faced this peculiarly terrible crisis of domestic affairs. When the Bard himself moved back to Stratford after his years in London, what did he think about it? How did he get all his papers packed up, and did he, in mere weariness, destroy the half-done moved round London a good deal; did he never write of his experience? like to think of Emerson: did he ever move, and if so, how did he behave aphorisms? Think of Lord Bacon and how he would have crystallized the matter in a phrase.-Christopher Morley.

All Dappled With Rich Sun

How many evenings, walking soberly Along our street all dappled with rich

please myself with words, and

happily Time rhymes to footfalls, planning

Before Printing

Before the art of printing all education was of necessity mainly oral; the scholar had to hang on the lips of his masters for whatever knowledge he exemy, or parish school; his only hope beside this was the rare privilege of ooking at a manuscript in some collegiate or monastic library.—Smarius.

N his message to the Corinthians, demonstrable certainty is owing to Paul very logically associates the great work accomplished by Mrs. hope with faith and with the char- Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of . ity which is love; for the quality of Christian Science. Of the effect upon hope is as certainly essential to a hope and faith of the true understanding of God, Mrs. Eddy writes on page 14. 446 of "Science and Health with Key." to the Scriptures." "To understand" God strengthens hope, enthrones faith in Truth, and verifies Jesus' word: 'Lo, I am with you alway, even unto

the end of the world." This true hope, purified and elevated is due to the fact that it springs from by the understanding of God in Chrisa false conception of existence and is tian Science, has an immediate and nolded by belief in the reality of continuously transforming effect upon individual character. Paul refers to this effect of quickened spirituality. tainment can, at best, arise. When when he writes, "For the law madehope, like faith, is directed to spiritual nothing perfect, but the bringing in eality, it rests upon the sure founda- of a better hope did; by the which tion of God's unchangeable law and we draw nigh unto God." This process infinite power. It is thus distin- of spiritual aspiration necessarily reguished from worldly hope in that the sults in the gradual disappearance of bject of its quest is the realization material beliefs before the increasing of divine good, which is manifested, spirituality of thought; and this in. not as matter in material conditions turn results in greater harmony in individual experience. The true unminion over all material conditions. derstanding of God destroys all false, Christ, or Truth, is the only founda- desire to gain anything that is unlike tion upon which men may securely Him, but it impels the genuine enbuild their hope for any permanent deavor to perceive and to reflect the good; for hope that is thus based is divine nature. This conscious prodelivered from uncertainty and the gression out of material beliefs into a possibility of disappointment, and truer conception of being is the only" abides in confident expectation of pres- means of approaching God and becoming like Him.

As the individual consciousness centering all hope in God is recog- changes from a material basis of benized throughout the Scriptures. lief into greater spiritual understand-"Happy is he," the Psalmist writes, ing, as a result of the "bringing in of "that hath the God of Jacob for his a better hope," the operation of divine help, whose hope is in the Lord his Spirit causes the manifestation of God." Christ, Truth, cannot deceive material belief to seem less real and hope nor shatter faith. Such deso- so to begin to disappear. Hopes that lating experiences attach only to the are disappointed because they are unreal hopes that are centered upon a misplaced begin to give way to the fluctuating material basis and that true hope that is demonstrable and foster false expectations of a material that cannot therefore deceive. The good. The need of purified hope, a fruits of spiritual hope are necessarily hope that is turned from matter to wholly spiritual; but they are appredivine Mind, or God, is a universal ciable to human sense in the healing one, a fact which is recognized by of discords and disease. This simply Paul, when he writes of the strong means that as the spiritual governs consolation which is gained by those thought in place of the material, bewho have fled for refuge to lay hold liefs of sin and disease cannot at the upon the hope set before us: Which same time rule thought and be manihope we have as an anchor of the fested. Mrs. Eddy writes on page 451 soul, both sure and stedfast, and of Science and Health, "If our hopes which entereth into that within the and affections are spiritual, they come from above, not from beneath, To be able to place all hope in God, and they bear as of old the fruits of in the spiritual reality "within the the Spirit." It is this inseparable veil," it is first necessary to gain a healing efficacy of spiritual hope that right understanding of God. Indeed, distinguishes it from mortal hopes it is, and always has been, ignorance and leads it ever onward to clearer of God that has misled human hope proofs of the supremacy and reality into bypaths of false promises. The of Spirit and the consequent unreality inability of material sense to perceive and nothingness of matter and all

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., WEDNESDAY, FEB. 1, 1922

EDITORIALS

The Tariff and Foreign Debts

It is no reflection upon President Harding's grasp of the tariff—a subject which has always been at the very base of the policy of his party—to say that his recommendations upon this vexed question are thus far a little vague and possibly a little confusing.

The World War brought to every nation new problems. It brought to the Republican Party in the United States the processity of changing fundamentally the policy.

The World War brought to every nation new problems. It brought to the Republican Party in the United States the necessity of changing fundamentally the policy which, more than any other one, has held it together during its long and usually victorious career. For the Republican Party has been, ever since its foundation, the party of protection—usually of high protection. As the successor of the old Federalist Party, it inherited this policy and has, at times, carried it to a point of which its originators never dreamed. Because of the high importance assumed by the tariff in Republican councils it has been largely the party of the manufacturing states, although for reasons growing out of our own Civil War, the agricultural states of the middle west were long Republican. In late years as the infant industries of which we used to hear so much have reached maturity, popular approval of the tariff shibboleth has greatly lessened, and its value to the Republican Party as a rallying cry has seriously suffered. This among other reasons contributed to the Democratic successes of recent years.

But now the party is confronted with an economic situation with which it has never before had to grapple. The Republican President in his recent message did not dare to abandon the time-honored doctrine of protection to American industry, nor will he permit himself to suggest any abandonment of the doctrine that we should maintain ample employment and high standards of wages at home by erecting barriers against the competition of foreign producers. But he sees the difficulty of erecting these barriers under existing conditions, and of long maintaining them at any prescribed height.

For today America is a creditor nation. When it was a debtor nation, sending abroad millions of dollars annually in payment of interest upon loans made either to the state or to various American industries by foreign capitalists, and when this was supplemented by the expenditures of American tourists abroad, estimated to reach high into the hundreds of millions, it was possible largely to shut out foreign goods from American markets. Today the world is debtor to the United States. The mere interest account on loans made to the allied powers exceeds \$600,000,000 annually, all of which must be paid in gold or in the products of the debtor countries. Gold they have not. An uncomfortably large proportion of the world's visible supply already rests in the vaults of the Treasury at Washington. If foreign peoples wish to pay their interest—to say nothing of some portion of the principal annually—with their products, how can tariff walls be erected to keep these products out? The problem is one to perplex the economist and to distress the practical politician; who has long found an effective rallying cry, in "Protection to American Labor"

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The President seeks to meet the situation with a tariff commission with broadly flexible powers, by the exertion of which it can continually change the rate of duty levied upon products coming to our ports. As he says, very truly, "A rate may be just today and entirely out of proportion six months from today. If our tariffs are to be made equitable and not unnecessarily burden our imports and hinder our trade abroad, frequent adjustment will be necessary for years to come. Knowing the impossibility of modification by act of Congress for any one or a score of lines without involving a long array of schedules, I think we shall go a long way toward stabilization if there is recognition of the Tariff Commission's fitness to recommend urgent changes by proc-

This recommendation is clearly open to the criticism that it sets up a body with delegated authority while the constitutional prohibition of the delegation of the authority of Congress is explicit. Nevertheless the recommendation is in the line of broad statesmanship; it suggests a course which has long been favorably discussed in business and financial circles. There is usually a way under our not very flexible Constitution of doing the common-sense thing; and it is probable that out of the discussion of this presidential suggestion will come some method for giving it effect.

It is, however, interesting to note that very much of the difficulty which the President finds in reconciling the ancient protective policy of his party with the new financial and economic conditions which the outcome of the World War has forced upon the United States would be very largely removed if the enormous inter-allied debts, which compel a steady interest payment of six hundred million dollars a year, were all canceled or at the very least deferred for a prolonged period of reconstruction.

Information that the raven owned by Charles Dickens (stuffed, of course) is now in the vault of the Anderson Galleries, New York, waiting to be auctioned off in February, arouses wistful cogitation. This particular bird was described by the great English novelist in "Barnaby Rudge," written in 1841. Yet here is the bird, a trifle dusty perhaps, looking just as it was when it cawed at Charles Dickens, but no longer rasping forth its slogan, "Never say die," It brings to mind other famous birds. What became of the skylark that Shelley saw mounting into the sun? Or the albatross that fell to the Ancient Mariner's crossbow? Where is the raven that suggested sable melancholy to Edgar Allan Poe? And the nightingales that sang to John Keats and Mathew Arnold, where are they? Even with the blackbirds that sang but a few years ago to Francis Ledwidge. It is not wise to stuff the birds of dreams.

Understanding Japan

However Clio will ultimately balance the ledger of the Washington Conference, we may already see that one entry of distinct worth is inscribed on its asset page. As the average American was forced to acquire not a little of European geography and conditions by the great war, so now he has been led to learn, as never before, of the complicated facts which make up what today calls its Pacific Problem. To most of us a scanty information as to the Hawaiian group and the Philippines, along with a quite superficial acquaintance with the Chinese and Japanese situations has comprised till now all to which we could lay claim. The isles of the South Seas were no more than names somewhat indefinitely associated with Stevenson or Louis Beck. Those wondrous Indes which comprise so really the wealth of Holland proposed little beyond coffee. East Siberia was a terra incognita.

If in much of all this the most still remains to do, yet our interests have been stirred along with our awakening realization that the United States has so real a rôle to play in this part of the world. It has been brought home to us, too, that our own is not the sole viewpoint of the subjects involved. We have recognized, for ininstance, and perhaps for the first time, that with Japan at the very heart and center of most of the oriental tan-gles we must see that Island Empire's position with the eyes of Tokio, as well as of Washington, if we are to be of any true aid in the untangling. This is not to say that we are to admit Japan right in all her contentions, and retire from positions we have earlier taken. That would be judgment, and judgment, to be worth the name, must be based on two sets of facts. Have we such two sets? Our own we know; do we really apprehend Japan's? In other words, if we are to do permanent and mutually advantageous business with her, if we are to assist the world by first assisting her to a better stand before it, we must appreciate where she finds herself, and therefore follow her arguments with an honest appraisal of their true worth. Toward this, surely, the Conference has helped us. Better than ever before do we realize Nippon's economic needs and the not less than unique industrial riddle her government is called upon to solve.

So experienced an observer of the Sino-Japanese situation as J. O. P. Bland, who speaks to the text with an authority second to none, has been saying lately that the one foremost desideratum in our occidental survey is an accurate comprehension of the Japanese dilemma. With that would come prompt willingness that she have a completely "fair deal," and, in turn, from that would follow automatically a "sensing," in Tokio, that all worthy contentions not only would be listened to but adequately complied with. All of which would be tantamount to a change of policy on the part of the Japauthorities, who have (however mistakenly) been led into many of those recent courses of action, to which the western world has taken proper exception, in the belief that only by "indirect" methods, at times even underhanded or high-handed, could she gain for herself in China a position of an advantage equal to that won by the other great powers, longer established there,—and now (it was urged) opposed to all competition. It was the ancient argument "We've got to do it this way or never do it at all" which too many of the Japanese leaders have used in arguing their anti-Chinese programs.

Once let it be realized, wherever the Mikado holds sway, that the powers are entirely willing that Japan should cooperate with them on equal terms in the upbuilding of that strong China which the world of today so sadly needs, that it is the intent to curtail special privileges, granted in regrettable yesterdays, as fast as today's developments will allow, and it will be seen that what has for so long been one of the danger points in international relations will steadily simplify itself,—and that a foremost factor in that more workable equation will be the assumption by Tokio's statesmen of a policy toward Peking not to be objected to because no longer objectionable. It may well be added that the steadily growing influence of the new liberal group in the islands, led by Ozaki, will be found thrown always on the side of such a change in the national policy.

It all starts with a fuller, and so a fairer, understanding on the part of Americans of this most important of the Pacific questions. It all depends on our recognition that there are two sides to this penny as to all others, and that we shall seriously handicap our good intentions by continuing, albeit unconsciously, to hold to the idea that no good can come out of the Tokio Nazareth. Wherefore we write it again, if only for the emphasis of the repetition, that one unquestioned asset of the nine-power gathering at our capital has been the increase it has brought to the education of the average man.

Non-Cooperation in the Philippines

ONE lesson learned from the experiences of those who represent British rule in India, and by those similarly responsible in Egypt, and with that lesson being almost daily emphasized, is that it is but a step from what has been somewhat indefinitely described as Non-Cooperation and the rather more aggressive quality of civil disobedience. Strangely enough, the effort of those who are preaching in the far countries this doctrine of Non-Cooperation, seeks to make it appear that in it there is nothing which smacks even suspiciously of disloyalty. Perhaps they would not even plead guilty to so inconsequential an offense as insubordination to the established order. They seem to find, in studied non-cooperation what they hope may prove to be a safe middle ground, where safety is somewhat precariously assured those who, while failing to participate in open revolt against the government, stubbornly refuse to lend it active aid in any of its legitimate undertakings, or sympathy in times of dire extremity.

There is nothing commendable in such an attitude, if it be judged and estimated by any of the standards familiarly used. There is nothing patriotic in such half-hearted endurance of what has come to be regarded as an offensive administrative authority. Simple non-cooperation, until it becomes, by what seem to be involuntary processes of evolution, a more pronounced activity in the form of civil disobedience, may possess, in the eyes of the ingeniously ingenuous, a seductive if not an

irresistible appeal. The actuating impulse may perhaps be likened to that which prompts self-styled martyrs to whatever cause to go on hunger strikes, or the irrepressible small boy, determined to avenge some paternal edict too literally enforced, to refuse to partake of apple dumplings, supposed to be his favorite domestic delicacy. But the particular weapon described seems for the moment to be the favorite offensive means by which the Oriental has found it convenient and safe to manifest his disapproval of those administrative agencies which heretofore have not been found offensive or objectionable in any unbearable degree. For the time being the inclination is to regard this means of offense, unusual in any general application heretofore, as a product of the inventive genius of the Oriental. It is altogether too subtle and too cunning to claim Occidental origin. Those of the Western country are altogether too clumsy and too heedless to apply so insidious a weapon. Non-cooperation is not of the Occident.

It may not be a matter of surprise, therefore, that the report comes from the Philippines that what amounts to a manifesto commanding non-cooperation with the American Government in the islands has been issued by the Liberal Nationalists, led by Prudencio Armmigero Azmy, former Labor Commissioner to Hawaii. The platform of these Liberal Nationalists contains this declaration: "Also resolved to make it known publicly and notoriously that the Filipino people would commit an act traitorous to their national cause if they continued to cooperate with the American Government in the Philippines in the face of the recommendations of the special mission."

The recommendations referred to are those made by the Wood-Forbes mission in its report to the War Department at Washington. The recommendation which has been regarded as particularly offensive, no doubt, is that which proposed that the present general status of the islands continue until such time as the people are able to absorb and thoroughly master the powers already in their hands. To insure the adoption of such a course, the mission proposed that the representatives of the United States in the islands have authority commensurate with the responsibilities of their position. This amounts to a recommendation that in the present division of authority in governmental matters, particularly in the selection and confirmation of appointees, the President of the United States have the final deciding voice. To insure the undisputed right to exercise this power, it was proposed that the Congress of the United States declare null and void legislation which has been enacted with the intent to diminish, limit or divide the authority granted the Governor-General under the terms of what known as the Jones Law.

It is too early to estimate the strength or influence of the Liberal Nationalists in the Philippines, or to measure the opposition to the existing administrative authority. The report of the Wood-Forbes mission was encouraging to those in the United States who had hoped always for the advancement and ultimate independence of the native peoples of the Philippines. It sought to make quite clear the belief of the investigators that the time had not come for the extension of governmental powers heretofore withheld. But it made still clearer what was declared to be the inadvisability of permitting, until full responsibility had been assumed, political practices which threaten to add to the burden of a friendly protectorate. It is against this that it is proposed to wage a campaign of innocuous non-cooperation. The open warfare of the former wild tribes of the archipelago would be as welcome as this insidious campaign of Muhammadan reprisal.

Building Zones in Cities

Zoning, which has proved advantageous for a number of American communities, notably, it is said, for the city of New York, has lately been proposed for Boston, Mass., and Detroit, Mich., and for other towns, large and small, of the United States. A constitutional movement, zoning seems to seek that equipoise of relations between the people and the state, between one group of citizens and another, and between one individual and another which the growth of industry has disturbed. Primarily a land question, zoning is declared to make for stability of investment value to owners, and stability of tax value to the town.

More intimately, as described in a pamphlet issued by the Cambridge (Mass.) Planning Board, Prof. William F. Harris, former chairman, zoning is a question of a man's right to be protected in the occupancy of the place where he lives or where he conducts his work. Particularly, it is a question of his being able to enter his premises without having to stumble over obstructions put in his way by neighboring proprietors, to breathe the air of his garden without annoyance from the fumes of mill chimneys, and to look out of the windows of his house without having unsightly objects imposed on his view. In its actual application, zoning divides a city into districts-principally three-and prescribes how the buildings in each district shall be used. At one extreme is a residential district, from which commercial structures, generally speaking, are excluded. At the other extreme, anything is allowed that conforms to the ordinary building ordinances. Between these two districts, or zones, is a business district, in which heavy or obnoxious manufactures are forbidden to be carried on.

Considerable social change is obviously, implied in such arrangements as these, suppose they are adopted from Maine to California. Indeed, a complete over-throw of manners, especially of bad manners, might be involved, could they be put in force the world over, and many a literary preachment might go out of date. What would become, for example, of John Galsworthy's thesis in the play, "The Skin Game," if zoning were universal, and if factory owners were forbidden to set up their shops right at the windows of people's dwellings?

But zoning means more than division of a town into residential, manufacturing and business districts. It means, in a full development, division also into what are known as bulk districts. According to the proposals submitted for Cambridge, one zone should be recognized

where buildings of the height of the office type and another where those of the height of the apartment-house type are appropriate; and still other zones where buildings that run to a few stories or that cover only a certain portion of the ground are permissible. Cambridge, Mass., is wrestling with this problem now. In the British metropolis where agitation for "the higher London" has just begun, consideration of a zoning system might well precede any other action.

system might well precede any other action. Further, the problem, as the Cambridge committee seems to have found it, is not only one of town management, but one of popular consultation as well. For while zoning ordinances, drawn up and passed in proper form, can be made effective through the police power of government, all ordinances written into the law of a municipality are known to last only as long as they answer to the wishes of the citizens. Neighborhood sentiment as well as the opinion of the whole mass of the citizenship must be consulted. Mutual concessions are essential to the success of any plan in which the good of a whole neighborhood can be attained only by a certain measure of sacrifice imposed on individual landowners. But the record shows in this, as in so many other affairs of everyday life, that what may appear to be a serious sacrifice of self-interest proves often to have been a source of great individual profit.

Editorial Notes

ALAS, a silent tragedy is stalking through England. The country squire is passing away. The England that Anthony Trollope loved will shortly be no more. And this is because the landowner finds it impossible to retain his domains. One has but to gaze into the London Times and note the country estates that are announced for auction. Three reasons have been offered for the breakup of English country life. They are the difficulty of raising rents, the difficulty of reducing family expenditure, and the increased pressure of local and national taxation. Archibald Marshall, the English novelist who has been in this country for some time, discussed the changes of life in England recently. He saw that the squire, ruddy and happy on his country estate with his fox-hunting and big dinners, would ere long be but a figure of fiction if the difficulties of living in England did not lighten. According to the advertisements that appear in English papers these difficulties have not lightened. Romantic England suffers. But was the foxhunting squire quite as useful in the economic life of the nation as he was to the writers of fiction?

In view of the British small boy's abiding devotion to that rarely seen beast, the elephant, it is to be hoped that the Prince of Wales, on his return from India, will find some means of acquainting his young compatriots with his impressions of the quadruped in its native land. His opportunities of observing the "hathis" have certainly been exceptional. Reports, amply supplemented by photographic evidence, go to show that the greater part of the ceremonies in which the Prince has figured have been held before a solid background of monster elephants; and that much of the Prince's triumphal progress has been between whole avenues of the stately animals. Nor are these ordinary elephants of the sort that receive peanut offerings in circus or "zoo." They are seemingly of enormous dimensions, gorgeously caparisoned, with gilded trappings, gilded tusks, painted trunks, bejeweled necks, bearing on their backs a brilliantly attired mahout, and behind him a lofty edifice which raises the whole to an almost fabulous size. Surely the small boy, has a prescriptive right to hear all about it!

GOVERNOR SCOTT C. BONE'S first annual report on his Territory requests more liberal laws and a ment nearer home for Alaska. Can it be that the Territory which has furnished such material for fictional romance in the past few years is going to have a Home Rule question? The governor recommends that the administration be centralized at Juneau as much as possible, and when one considers the waste of time that is unavoidable when questions must be referred to the Department of the Interior in Washington the meat of his argument is patent. It comes with some surprise when Governor Bone states that the population of Alaska has decreased 10,000 in the past decade. Apparently a colonization plan should be worked out that will bring agricultural cultivation to the interior of Alaska and then a government, much like a state government, instituted to direct its own affairs.

MARK SHELDON, Commissioner in the United States for the Commonwealth of Australia, should give California food for thought in his statement that the Far Eastern question is of far greater importance to Australia than it is to the United States. Australia, he points out, is one-tenth larger than the United States, has a population but slightly larger than that of Greater New York, and has directly north of it 750,000,000 people of a different race and color. It is easy to see where the eyes of the overcrowded, poverty-stricken yellow races of China would naturally turn. The Japanese problem is not acute, for there are but a few thousand Japanese in Australia, and their activities are mainly confined to pearl fishing. But from China will come an immigration problem that will probably vex Australia far more than our Western states have ever been troubled.

It is not too early in the year, apparently, the numerals on the calendar indicating the return of the biennial election period, for aspirants for state and congressional offices to offer their candidacy. East and west, north and south, there are modest announcements of the receptive attitude of those who declare their willingness to "serve." But there is apparent, wherever there are candidates, a determination on the part of those who are expected to accept at their face value the pre-election promises of the aspirants, to impose a somewhat more comprehensive definition of the term service that has formerly been insisted upon. The public "bloc," than which there is none more capricious and exacting, may be expected to make, in the coming campaign, demands which the old-school politicians never dreamed of